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Optimistic Note Creeps Into N.E. Oil Situation

Though drastic shortage is forecast, the head of Independent Oil Men's Association sees prospects of area getting by unless unusual demands are made by the military forces.

In spite of the gloomy tone of the report just released by the New England Congressional delegation studying the subject, oil men in this region are on the whole encouraged by present prospects, Clyde G. Morrill, head of the Independent Oil Men's Association, declared today. "Unless unusual and huge demands are made on our oil stocks by the military forces," he said, "I think New England has a good chance of sneaking by this winter."

The thing to do now, he added, is to make sure everybody is working together to get into the Eastern Seaboard all of the oil that can be moved to that area. "And I believe," Mr. Morrill added, "that everything is being done that can be done."

A special committee composed of eight New England members of Congress was formed at the instigation of Representative Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts, and held hearings with various government officials and New England citizens. The result of their findings was made public today.

Drastic Shortage

It concluded that "the public should be informed that even under the most favorable circumstances there will be a drastic shortage of petroleum products in New England this winter. Even with greatly accelerated conversions and increased tank car transportation, one factor which no one can determine is the type of winter New England will experience."

The committee learned that "New England can no longer depend upon any ocean tanker movement—at least for the first six months of the year 1943"—and came to the conclusion that "unless there is a considerable increase of shipments into the area within 60 days, we will have used all available inventories on hand and be down to an unsafe level."

It added that the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator had assured the committee that "early in February there will be an increased movement into the East of 120,000 barrels of oil a day as a result of the completion of the pipe line to Illinois." Whether more than 20,000 barrels of this will go into New England, the committee found uncertain. New England's daily margin of oil used above oil received is 100,000 barrels.

Committee Report

The report of the committee approved the appointment of Harold L. Ickes as Petroleum Co-ordinator for War with ample authority subject only to minor limitations. The report declared, "It will surprise the people of New England who have not been in close touch with the situation, to learn that the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator has had no authority hitherto to order or direct any producers of oil to direct rail shipments to New England. Its efforts have been confined to using its good offices to make recommendations. . . . It is remarkable that conditions are not worse than they are, in view of the absence of any real official power to act.

"The naming, on Dec. 2, of a so-called "Oil Czar" with greater authority should tend to improve the situation, for it at least fixes definite responsibility and grants the necessary power to act."

The supply of all petroleum products in New England at the present time, the committee estimated to be between 9,500,000 and 11,000,000 barrels. The reserve

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Colleges Enter Latest Fields Of Manpower

Liberal arts institutions expected by McNutt to furnish all types of men in war effort.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — A new program to utilize the liberal arts college in preparing men, not only for the Army and Navy, but for Government and industry will be announced shortly, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced today.

Ending a confused situation as to the place of American institutions of higher learning in the war manpower picture of today, Mr. McNutt said that the new program would be announced publicly as soon as college and university heads have been notified of its details, probably this week.

"It is not a matter of safeguarding our educational institutions alone, but of doing what is best for our present and future," Mr. McNutt told a press conference.

Situation Clarified

Deferment of men from the armed services to attend college ended more than a year ago. Since that time the Army and Navy have established reserve training courses under which students enlisting in various services are allowed to continue their training, but no special attention has been given to young men of outstanding technical or leadership ability who would help their country more by continuing their education than by going into the armed services.

Mr. McNutt predicted today that the new program will end the "dither" educators in this country have been in about their institutions and educational trends.

Other press conference questions brought the following information from Mr. McNutt:

Parttime work for women—largest present labor reservoir in the country—"can and should be offered by industry."

The United States Employment Service, which now has a "manpower problem" of its own will need to be strengthened and enlarged by Congress to fulfill its functions in the new manpower set-up.

The State Department has asked the War Manpower Commission to go slow on its pronouncements about the importation of Mexican farm workers to harvest crops in the Southwest because of dangers to the "good neighbor" policy that have crept in.

Clings to 40-Hour Week

Mr. McNutt still insists that the 40-hour week law need not be a hindrance to war production, since employers are allowed to work their men longer hours at time and a half pay.

The manpower chief sees no reason for separate employment offices for women such as have been used successfully in Baltimore. Conditions that would keep women away from a regular U. S. employment service office, he said, are "inexcusable."

Integration of National Youth Administration training facilities with regular vocational schools by lifting the age limit of those trained is still a war manpower objective.

To newsmen who are still trying to figure out all the ramifications of President Roosevelt's recent executive order making him man-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Rommel in Full Flight Toward Tripoli; Hitler War Strategy in Crucial Test; Nazis Pick a 'Quisling' as Dutch Führer

Action in Holland tied to claim that France is moving closer to accord with Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—All British internees in French West Africa have been released.

Word of this action by French authorities has been received by the State Department and by the American Embassy in London, and coincides with broadcasts by Radio Dakar.

"On all our frontiers," Radio Dakar said, "the situation is completely clarified and no dispute separates us any longer from the British. . . . There is henceforth but one aim—the common victory."

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has designated Anton Mussert, an obscure Dutch Nazi politician, "Führer" of The Netherlands people in his "new European order," and Axis radios followed up the announcement with reports that powerless France under Marshal Pétain is moving closer to co-operation with Germany.

Marshal Pétain, these German reports said, has agreed to Hitler's proposal to raise a new French army "capable of insuring the safety of France and her colonial empire." At the same time, Fighting French sources here said, Hitler has demanded 400,000 French workers for labor in Germany.

The elevation of the Dutch Quisling Mussert was announced by Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German Commissioner for The Netherlands.

Mr. Mussert, whose Dutch Nazi party failed to make any spectacular headway even after the Germans occupied the country, will try to convert the extremely independent and outspoken Dutch people to the Nazi way of life, it is expected.

Dutch Troops Demanded

Herr Seysz-Inquart also announced that Mr. Mussert's participation in the Government would bring forth a new series of decrees.

The Russian news agency, Tass, reported from Stockholm that Hitler had demanded the mobilization of 250,000 Dutchmen.

Herr Seysz-Inquart said that Hitler had laid down three guiding principles for the future of The Netherlands.

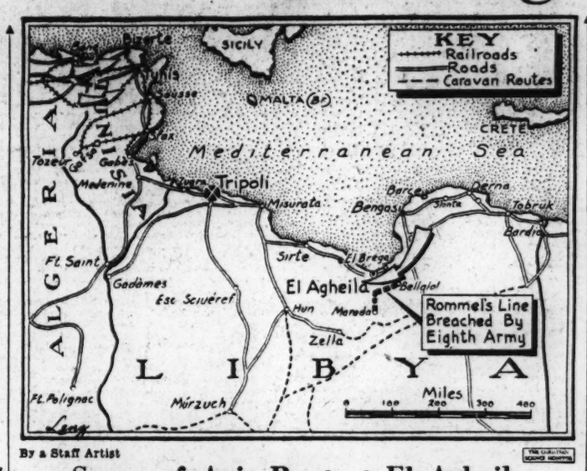
"The first principle enunciated by the Führer was that he does not want to treat the Dutch as a conquered people," the Commissioner said. "The second principle is that the Dutch people must be brought nearer to National Socialism. The third is that the Dutch Nazi movement stands responsible for this development in Holland and Mussert, its leader, is the leader of the Dutch people."

Anti-Jewish Measures

Marshal Pétain's agreement to the raising of a new French army was contained in a letter written to Hitler Dec. 5, the Berlin radio said. The letter was read by Pierre Laval at a press conference yesterday, it was said.

The Berlin radio said that at this conference M. Laval "outlined a big program."

Vichy news and speeches now fully anti-Allied: Page 7.



By a Staff Artist

Scene of Axis Rout at El Agheila

Approximate position of British forces indicated by white arrow. Other white arrows in top left-hand corner indicate position of General Anderson's forces before Tunis and Bizerte.

Gain in Allied Air Power Swings Battle in Africa

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—The improved position of the Allies on both the Libyan and Tunisian fronts is largely due to growing Allied air power.

It was the activity of Allied fighters and bombers "operating on an unprecedented scale" which forced the withdrawal of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army from El Agheila, according to today's Cairo communiqué.

It reveals that Axis air activity was "totally ineffective" in efforts to prevent a combined British-American air blitz.

As a result of this heavy Allied offensive in the air, the Eighth Army was able to turn Rommel's forces out of strongly fortified positions at Mersa Brega and El Agheila "at little cost," the Mideast communiqué declares.

Strong Blows Prepared

At the other end of the North African front also there are signs that the British First Army and the American forces co-operating with it have now received much-needed air reinforcements and are striking increasingly hard blows at the Germans.

The week end brought news of the heaviest American air raids yet on both Bizerte and Tunis, and it is also evident that more fighter covers have now become available to protect Allied advance troops from Nazi dive-bombers. The result is apparent in an announcement from Allied headquarters that the latest Nazi thrusts have been held.

Furthermore, the latest reports from war correspondents in Algiers foreshadow an early renewal of Allied drives on Bizerte and Tunis. Referring to the fact that the Germans hitherto enjoyed numerical superiority in the air throughout the campaign, the reports hint that this condition is now in process of being corrected, and that British and American infantry and tank forces are gathering strength for heavy blows timed to coincide with the throwing in of newly arrived planes.

Air Position Dominates

Thus both in Tunisia and Tripolitania the strategic situation on the land is dominated by the position in the air. Marshal Rommel is retreating westward "relentlessly pursued by leading elements of our forces," in the words of today's mideastern communiqué, and these leading elements include especially harassing attacks by British medium bombers.

The question being asked here is whether Marshal Rommel will attempt to make a stand around Misurata, more than 200 miles west of El Agheila, or whether on the other hand Axis strategy in North Africa hasn't been radically altered.

There is some reason to believe that Marshal Rommel may abandon Tripolitania altogether and withdraw behind a series of rearguard delaying actions into Tunisia, fortifying himself behind the small-scale "Maginot Line" which the French constructed near the Tunisian-Tripolitanian frontier.

Place of Tripolitania

It is pointed out that, if the Germans were to be driven out of Tunisia, Tripolitania would cease to be of great strategic value to them; while on the contrary if they could hold Tunisia, they would have little need of holding Tripolitania as well.

At the same time the occupation of all or most of the Tripolitanian coast, including Tripoli, by the Eighth Army would give the Allies valuable air bases from which to intensify their bombing attacks on the Germans in Tunis and Bizerte.

New importance given to Spain by shift at El Agheila; move in Turkey possible.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Events in the Mediterranean are working up to a new climax as the British Eighth Army smashes through General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defenses at El Aghelia and the time runs short for Hitler to present his real answer to the Anglo-American landing in North Africa.

How Hitler conceives his counter measure is still the source of considerable concern among Allied planners. He can still try something desperate in the Eastern Mediterranean, either through or around Turkey. And Spain must be watched with ceaseless diligence.

But during the past two weeks Hitler's known counter measures have been limited to strengthening his forces in the Tunisian area. His strength in that area has been going up steadily in manpower and airpower. The efforts he has expended to build up this Tunisia beachhead would seem to imply that he attaches extreme importance to it; more so even than to Tripoli.

Liabilities in Turkey

The chances of his attempting anything in the Eastern Mediterranean would appear to have diminished to the point where a low probability rating is being given to a German attack either through Turkey or around Turkey against Syria during the present campaign season.

Winter is a bad time for campaigning in the mountains of Turkey. Hitler's supply line for any such move is being exposed to steadily increasing danger from rising Balkan unrest. United Nations air power in the Middle East is great and increasing daily.

A considerably better probability rating is still given to a sudden swoop down through Spain, of course, with full Spanish connivance. [It would scarcely be practical for Hitler to attempt such a move in the face of real Spanish resistance.]

There is still much discussion about the meaning of Gen. Franco's latest speech in which he expressed such strong preference for an Axis victory. Some observers see in it a danger signal, while others feel that such a man who was about to let his old cronies down would pay just that kind of a tribute to their past associations.

Tunisian Losses High

However strong this possibility may be, Hitler has still made no overt move. What he has done has been to invest heavily in Tunisia in men and ships and planes. His losses, particularly in ships and transport planes, have been high. He has shown what would seem to be a significant willingness to pay a high price for Tunisia.

There is no such evidence of either willingness or desire to pay heavily for Tripoli. From this there is a tendency among some observers to see an Axis disposition to shift their main African defenses from Tripoli to Tunisia. From Hitler's point of view there would be sense in this. His ships can reach the harbor at Bizerte in a night run from Sicilian waters. His transport planes can reach it in a matter of a few minutes. The topography is far better for defense.

From the point of view of defense the Tunis-Bizerte area has every advantage over Tripoli.

Also, Hitler is in a far better position to deny Mediterranean supply lines to the United Nations from Tunis than from Tripoli. The channel between Tunis and Sicily is so narrow that passage through it can never be feasible on a large scale so long as the Axis holds both sides. But if United Nations forces were in full control in Tunis, German forces in Tripoli would be just a nuisance, not a real threat.

Tunis More Valuable

Strategically, Hitler could hold Tunis without Tripoli, but to hold Tripoli after Tunis had fallen would hardly be possible since Allied planes and warships operating from the eastern coast of Tunisia would flank the supply line from Italy to Tripoli.

For all these reasons there should be no surprise if Hitler defends Tripoli rather lightly. This does not mean that the present advance of the Eighth Army will probably sweep right into Tripoli unopposed or will reach there within the next week or two. Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps is capable of resisting long and vigorously even without the reinforcements which are going to Tunis.

But it does mean that Tripoli may go while United Nations

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British Army reaches El Agheila — Submarines harry Axis ships in Mediterranean.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The sudden collapse of Field Marshal Rommel's defense at El Agheila under a devastating aerial barrage puts a more hopeful complexion on the whole North African situation.

It is true that the victorious British Eighth Army is the best part of 1,000 miles from Tunis, where General Anderson's First Army is being seriously stalled by German reinforcements rushed in by sea and air. But 500 miles will bring it to Marshal Rommel's base at Tripoli.

Should that base fall into General Montgomery's hands within a reasonably short time, Marshal Rommel could not prevent a junction between the two British forces. The combined armies would be backed by air bases at Tripoli within easy reach of Tunis, and General Anderson, with this powerful support, should be able to batter his way into Tunis and Bizerte.

Why Marshal Rommel pulled out of El Agheila with practically no attempt at resistance has not been explained. He had a 100-mile well-prepared line, between the Gulf of Sirte and the salt marshes of the interior. He could have made considerable trouble for General Montgomery—although at the risk of having his whole force ultimately cut up by that methodical commander.

General Montgomery had taken three weeks, since the fall of Bengasi, in which to rest his troops, organize his transport, and prepare the new attack. His troops had come 700 miles from El Alamein, where he had started his offensive only seven weeks ago.

Even assuming he could use the badly battered ports of Bengasi and Tobruk to ease his supply problem, he was confronted by an enormous transportation difficulties. Marshal Rommel, however, was powerless to disorganize this long tenuous line of trucking, for the squadrons of British and American bombers, with swarms of Kittyhawks, Spitfires, and other fighters, left him no peace even for the proper disposition of his own troops.

Thus the Eighth Army, pushing through the northern end of the El Agheila line near El Brega, passed the highwater mark of its advance under General Wavell in February, 1941, and is unlikely to meet more than mine fields and rear-guard actions until it reaches Misurata, 300 miles to the west.

British submarines keep attacking the sea-going convoys. Over the week end they sank two Axis merchantmen close into Naples, blew up some ammunition barges off the North African coast, and scored three hits on another convoy. But they cannot prevent many vessels getting through, while a steady stream of Axis air transports passes overhead.

In the Southern Pacific, the discovery that the Japanese have installed an air base at Munda on New Georgia, 150 miles from Guadalcanal, has given General MacArthur's long-range bombers a new target, which they are attacking.

Rommel Routed:

British in Pursuit Toward Tripoli

The British Eighth Army has thrown General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps out of its strongly fortified El Agheila line and "the enemy is retreating westward, relentlessly pursued by leading elements of our forces," British Middle East headquarters announced.

Resuming its Libyan drive after a three-week lull, the Eighth Army drove straight into Marshal Rommel's flank Sunday at El Brega, on the approaches to the 40-mile El Agheila defile, and the British war

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Bulletins

Boston Seniors Released for War Work Dec. 23

Boys who are seniors in the Boston public schools will be released Dec. 23 to go into essential war industry or into training for war work. On receipt of satisfactory reports, they will be given their diplomas by the schools in June. Superintendent Arthur L. Gould said today he expected a substantial number of seniors to follow this plan. The United States Employment Office at 9 Beacon Street wants to contact boys looking for war jobs.

Hamilton Fish to Quit Foreign Affairs Committee

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York reiterated to newspapermen today that he would resign from the House Foreign Affairs Commitee, of which he is ranking minority member, to devote his time to the powerful House Rules Committee, of which he also is the ranking minority member.

Pay Boost for Federal Employees Approved

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Senate Civil Service Committee unanimously approved today a bill that would provide pay raises for more than a million Federal employees throughout the nation. The boosts for most of the Federal workers would come in the form of time and a half overtime pay for hours worked in excess of 40 hours a week, but in no instance would be allowed to raise pay above $5,000 a year.

French Sovereignty Over Madagascar Renewed

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Charles De Gaulle signed an agreement re-establishing French sovereignty over Madagascar. It provides that the British provisional military administration would end with the arrival there of Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme, commander in chief of Fighting French Forces in Africa.

N. H. Women Saw 7,000 Board Feet in a Day

Concord, N. H., Dec. 14 (AP)—Women workers at a sawmill operated here by the Federal Government have already set up a mark of 7,000 board feet in one day's production, Howard E. Ahlskog, District Supervisor of the Forestry Service, reported today.

The supervisor said he considered the work of the women so successful that an effort is being made to increase their pay from the $4 a day schedule now in effect.

Roosevelt to Read Message to Congress Jan. 7

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Speaker Rayburn said today Congressional leaders had agreed to convene the 78th Congress Jan. 6 and that President Roosevelt would deliver his message in person to a joint session of the Senate and House Jan. 7. The historic 77th Congress he expected will adjourn Wednesday of this week, "or certainly not later than Thursday."

Canada and Britain Unshackle War Prisoners

Ottawa, Dec. 14 (AP)—Axis war prisoners handcuffed in Canada since Oct. 10 in reprisal for German shackling of war prisoners have been officially set free of irons. In London, an authoritative source confirmed that all Axis prisoners in Britain had been unshackled. A Berlin Transocean dispatch said the question of unshackling "has not yet left the stage of diplomatic negotiations."

Ethiopia Declares War on Germany, Japan, Italy

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Ethiopian Legation announced today that it had been advised from Addis Ababa that the Ethiopian Government has declared war on Germany, Japan, and Italy.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, December 14, 1942

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio 9
Daily Features Page 19
Editorials 20
Financial Pages 15-17
For Children 10
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures 9
Radio Timetable 4
Sports, Page 14
Theater and Arts 11
The Home Forum 12
The Test of Prayer (With Greek Translation)
Women's Club Activities 4

Advertising

Amusement (grouped) 11
Classified 17
Restaurant (grouped) 14

Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Monday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Tuesday, 7:35 a. m.
Dim-out begins Tuesday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Wednesday, 7:35 a. m.

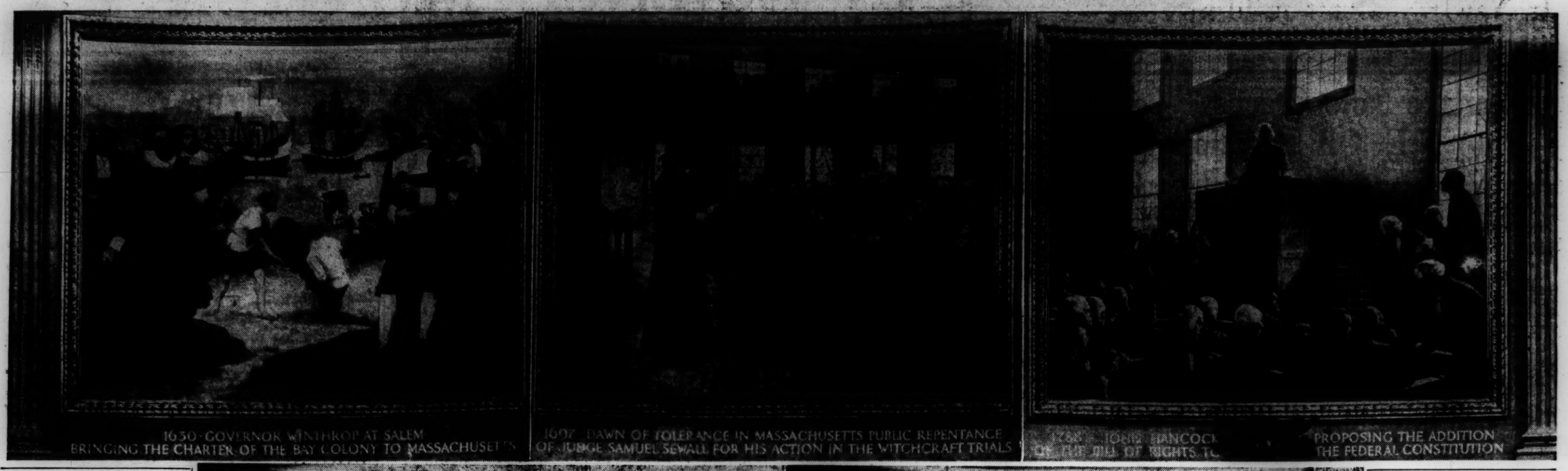
Murals Bring Beauty to Bay State House

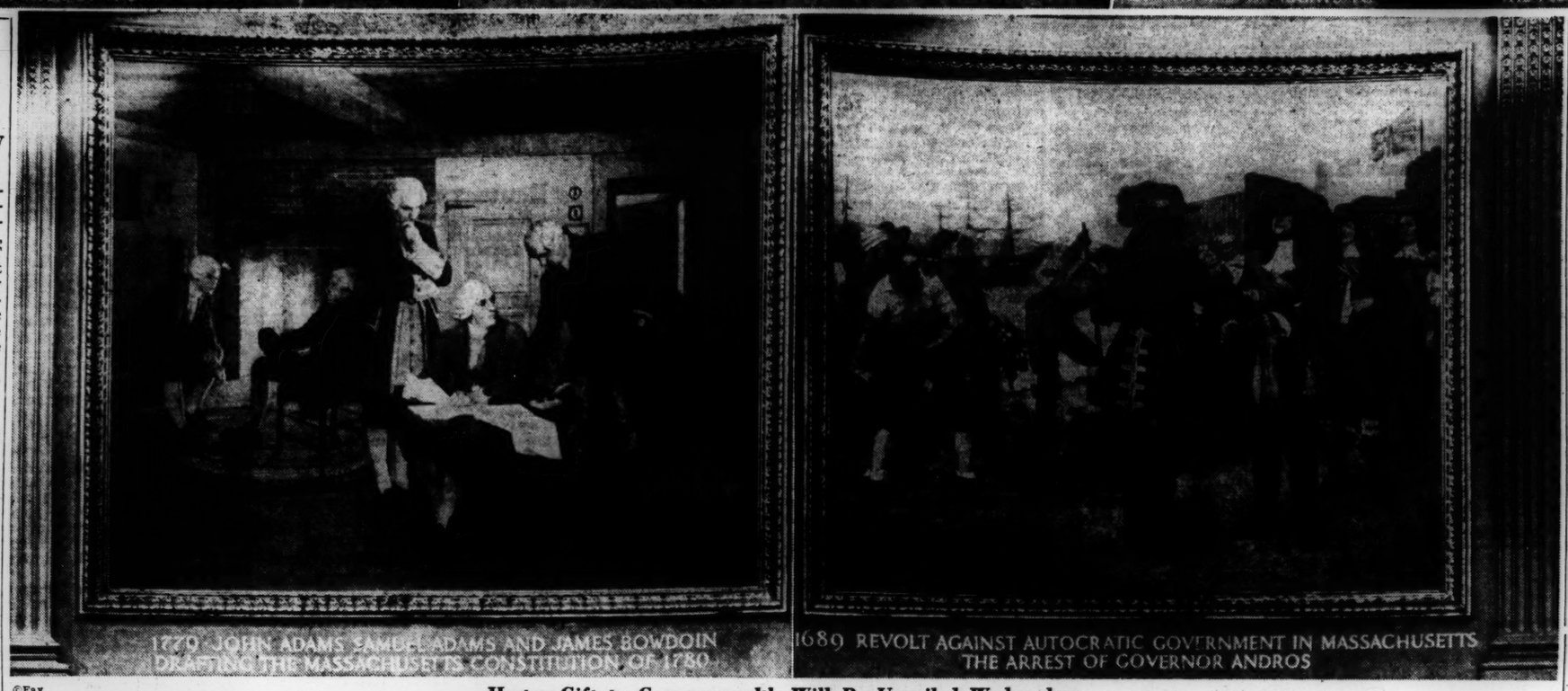
©Paj

How Historic Chamber Will Look After Unveiling

Five murals, depicting historic scenes in Massachusetts history, will be officially presented to the State on Wednesday. Gift of Representative Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House, and his father, the noted muralist, Albert Herter, the murals will decorate the walls of the House of Representatives, bringing new beauty to one of the country's most attractive legislative chambers. (Other pictures and story: Page 2.)

Murals of 'Milestones on Road to Freedom in Massachusetts' to Be Unveiled


1630 GOVERNOR WINTHROP AT SALEM
BRINGING THE CHARTER OF THE BAY COLONY TO MASSACHUSETTS
1697 DAWN OF TOLERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC REPENTANCE
OF JUDGE SAMUEL SEWALL FOR HIS ACTION IN THE WITCHCRAFT TRIALS
PROPOSING THE ADDITION
THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION


1779 JOHN ADAMS SAMUEL ADAMS AND JAMES BOWDOIN
DRAFTING THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION OF 1780
1689 REVOLT AGAINST AUTOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS
THE ARREST OF GOVERNOR ANDROS

©Fay

Herter Gift to Commonwealth Will Be Unveiled Wednesday

These murals, executed by Albert Herter, present scenes in Massachusetts history of special interest to the General Court. Upper left: The arrival of Governor Winthrop in 1630 with the charter of the Bay State Colony. Among the figures is Sir Richard Saltonstall, from whom Governor Saltonstall is directly descended. Upper center: The "Dawn of Toleration" in Massachusetts. Judge Samuel Sewall, in 1697, recants for his part in the infamous witchcraft trials. Upper right: John Hancock proposes adoption of the Bill of Rights to the Federal Constitution. The date, 1788. Lower left: A scene in the Adams home in Quincy, with John Adams, Samuel Adams, and James Bowdoin drafting the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780—under which the State is still governed. Lower right: The Revolt Against Autocratic Government in Massachusetts. This mural shows the arrest in 1689 of Sir Edmond Andros, an early Colonial Governor deposed by James II.

Map Making To Be Taught At Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Department of Geology and Geography at Wellesley College is arranging to give an extra-curricular, government-sponsored ESMWT (Emergency Science Management War Training) course in military map making during the second semester of the present academic year. This course, which will be given in co-operation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be open to recent graduates and seniors who expect to graduate in June.

The course is designed to prepare students for work in the map-making departments of the Federal Government, especially for the Army Map Service. Those who enroll must express their willingness to undertake government work in June, when, if they have successfully completed the course and received their degree, they will qualify under Federal Civil Service as engineering aides.

The course will be taught by Prof. Margaret T. Parker and other members of the Department of Geology and Geography, and the work will include gleaning information from published maps, aerial photographs, or other sources; compiling maps from the information thus gleaned; drafting; and plotting mosaics of aerial photographs. The young women trained in this work will take the place of men who have been lost to the Federal map making services through the selective service, and will also fill the need for more workers to make the thousands of new maps required by the armed forces.

Inasmuch as bombing missions cannot be planned or executed efficiently without special types of maps, and because maps of critical areas must be kept scrupulously up to date, the demand for trained cartographers is urgent. The Wellesley course is planned to meet this demand. Students will meet four hours a week for 15 weeks to listen to lectures and do laboratory work.

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Fire Inspectors to Scan Decorations

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly said today that a force of 20 to 30 inspectors will be out tonight patrolling stores, halls and places of public assembly to make certain no inflamable decorations endanger the safety of Christmas shopping crowds.

In crackdown on fire hazards coming concurrently with the third week of investigations into the Cocoanut Grove disaster, Commissioner Reilly has served notice that State regulations regarding fire safety will be strictly enforced beginning tonight.

Questioned today, he objected to the description of his recent order as a "new" regulation, declaring that it had been in effect in Boston since March.

"Laws laid down by the State Fire Marshal's office have always been considered automatically applicable to Boston, and this regulation banning the use of inflammable decorations was issued by Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity nine months ago," he said.

The Reilly order applied to "stores, halls, and places of public assembly," but fire headquarters did not explain whether or not night clubs are now considered "places of public assembly."

A gaping hole in the law was discovered just following the Grove disaster when officials said the law defined such places in terms of whether or not a person paid a fee for admission. If there was no charge, it was not a "place of public assembly," no matter how many persons regularly congregated there.

Commissioner Reilly said today the question "is one for the lawyers," but that as far as he was concerned night clubs still are not places of public assembly.

Meanwhile Commissioner Reilly's scheduled appearance before the State-County board of inquiry today was indefinitely postponed without any explanation.

Shortly before he was to appear, the Commissioner announced simply that he had been informed his presence was not desired until later this week or next week. He was to have reported to the board, "by invitation," at 11:20 a. m. today.

In the meantime the State-County Board began an inquiry today into the role played by the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Board in connection with the fire in licensing the Grove.

Joseph F. O'Brien, Chief Investigator and Counsel for the Board, entered the room today, but made no statement as to what he was prepared to say to the investigators. The Board also today continued investigating Fire Department officials.

Fire officials on today's witness list include William D. Slattery, Executive Secretary of the Boston Fire Department, and Deputy Chiefs William J. Mahoney, Michael Minnehan and John J. Kinney, and Lieut. Stanislaw Mikalagewski.

After Saturday's sessions heard Barry Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, and other employees of the Board, Harold F. Kenlston, a clerk of the Board, was heard today.

Commissioner Reilly's order cited as authority Section 12 of regulations issued by the State Fire Marshal March 11, 1942. City commissioners were instructed to make "orders or rules not inconsistent therewith."

Section 12 reads as follows: "No inflammable decorations shall be used in stores, halls, or places of public assembly, except to such an extent as may be especially permitted by the head of the fire department . . ."

Commissioner Reilly's order declared, "There are not now and have never been any exceptions to the foregoing regulations in the City of Boston."

At the same time today, Maj. Walter E. Brown of the First Service Command said his separate investigation of the Cocoanut Grove fire, on behalf of the Army, was merely a routine "line of duty" investigation occasioned by the fact that 55 officers and enlisted men were casualties of the fire. He said the report would in all likelihood not be made public.

Commissioner Reilly's public investigation into the cause of the fire was recessed until some time next week.

Meanwhile, the Boston Licensing Board disclosed that the Police Department had never reported to them any instance in which the Cocoanut Grove exceeded the seating capacity stated in its license.

Witnesses, including the acting manager of the Grove, have testified that there were nearly 1,000 persons there Nov. 28, although its license said it had seating accommodations for 460.

ROTC Officer Named

Capt. Guy E. Davis reported recently at Holy Cross College, Worcester, to become the new commanding officer of the Naval ROTC unit at the College. Since 1939 he has been Chief of Staff of the Thirteenth Naval District in Seattle, Wash. He succeeds Capt. C. J. Wheeler, U.S.N., who established the first ROTC unit at the college. Captain Davis will take command of the unit on Dec. 23.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

An illustrated lecture, "With Spade and Camera in Indo-China," will be given by Prof. O. R. T. Janse at 3 Divinity Ave. at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Tuesday

A talk on "Tapestries" will be given by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Optimistic Note Enters Oil Situation

Continued from Page 1

supply of No. 2 fuel oil—the type used for home furnace heating—it found to be relatively good, though it found the supply of bunker oil and range oil much below normal. The point below which the total stock of petroleum products must not fall, the committee said, was 5,000,000 barrels.

The New England delegation will continue as an organized group, it declared, to struggle to obtain adequate fuel supplies for this area. Its members are: Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, chairman, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, and Representatives Joseph E. Talbot (R) of Connecticut, Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island, and Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, Secretary.

This week end the Office of Defense Transportation issued a series of orders designed to reduce the round-trip time of tank cars from 20 to 15 days. These orders limit shippers and receivers to 4 hours for loading and unloading, and cars must be released within 15 hours after delivery, compared with the present 48 hours permitted. Director Joseph B. Eastman set as a minimum goal the transportation of 900,000 barrels to the East daily. Present volume is 750,000 barrels.

As Massachusetts motorists responded yesterday to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's request for "gasless Sundays," Frederick H. Moore, of the Massachusetts Gasoline Dealers' Association recommended a 10-hour day and a six-day week for gasoline filling stations.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight Dec. 13
2,000 gals	444⅓
1,500 gals	333⅓
1,000 gals	222⅓
500 gals	111⅓

Bay State House to Receive Heroic Paintings by Herter

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Five murals depicting "Milestones on the Road to Freedom in Massachusetts" will be unveiled in the House of Representatives on Beacon Hill Wednesday at high noon.

Gift to the Commonwealth of Representative Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and his father, Albert Herter, the noted muralist who executed the work, the heroic paintings will bring added charm and historical interest to what has been termed one of the most beautiful legislative chambers in the country.

All members of the House, and former members with whom Mr. Herter has served during the past 12 years, as well as public officials and friends, have been invited to attend brief presentation ceremonies at which the murals will be officially viewed for the first time.

In announcing the official presentation today Mr. Herter said that acceptance of the murals on behalf of the State will be made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, while Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill will accept on behalf of the House of Representatives. Representative Rudolph F. King, majority leader of the House who is slated to be the next speaker of the House will preside.

Describe Significance

Frank W. Grinnell, a member of the Judicial Council and intimately associated with the Massachusetts Historical Society, will describe the historical significance of the individual panels.

The murals represent two years of work by Mr. Herter, a tall, distinguished, gray-haired man, looking more like a dignified Supreme Court justice than the average person's idea of an artist. They occupy a space provided for just that purpose on the curving wall behind the ornate dais of the Speaker in 1895 when the addition to the old Bullfinch part of the State House was built.

Opposite the murals, and suspended in the front of the spectator's gallery, hangs the famous sacred Cod of Massachusetts.

Actual execution of the work was done at Mr. Herter's low-roofed Italian villa at East Hampton, L. I. The paintings were done on canvas secured in Belgium and now unobtainable because of the war.

Avoiding some of the more familiar "milestones" in Bay State history which have already been depicted the artist set out to show the development of the State "not so much from a pictorial and historical point of view but to show milestones in the liberation of thought in Massachusetts."

The scenes are related to events in the State's history of particular interest to the General Court rather than military events, and were suggested in the first instance by officials of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Arrived at Salem

The murals depict the Puritans arriving at Salem, Judge Samuel Sewall recanting for his part in the witchcraft trials, John Hancock proposing the Bill of Rights, drafting the State Constitution, and the arrest of Eir Edmund Andros an early Colonial Governor who had been deposed by James II.

The murals were first proposed more than two years ago when the Speaker of the House's father was visiting in Boston. At that time there was talk of refurbishing the House chamber which had grown dingy and dull through the years.

Scouring the walls disclosed the original tints which the artist took down with brush and colors to achieve the exact colorings of his paintings.

Mr. Herter made considerable research before starting the project, consulting with historical societies, and examining early portraits and paintings. The murals were approved by the Massachusetts Art Commission.

Other work by Mr. Herter hangs in the State capitols of Connecticut and Wisconsin, in the public library at Los Angeles and in the Gare de l'Est, Paris, the latter memorial murals to the artist's son killed in World War 1.

Wednesday afternoon, and in the succeeding days of the week, the Commissioner of Education has arranged to have many school children from different parts of the State come to view the murals. They will be on public view at all times thereafter when the Chamber is opened to the public.

N. E. Art Work To Be Sold At Public Auction

Representative works of a number of New England artists will be placed on sale tomorrow at a public auction held for the benefit of the enlisted men in the United States armed forces by the Boston branch of Bundles for America.

The auction will take place from 2 to 5 p. m. in the Boston branch offices at 355 Boylston Street. The entries, all of which were donated by the artists, include subjects in such varied mediums as oils, water colors, pastels, and sculpture.

Harold F. Lindergreen, a director of the Vesper George School of Art, for example, has given two floral still lifes in tempera on New England cotton sheeting, while Jessie Sherman, a past President of the Independents group, has donated a decorative still life in oils.

A pastel portrait of his three-year-old daughter was contributed by Charles Lidbergh. Dorothy George submitted a water color of the Teton National Park in Wyoming and Robert Jackson has added a few water colors to be disposed of under the hammer.

Bashka Paeff's copy, in statuette form, of the Boy and Bird Fountain in the Boston Public Garden was given by the artist. D. A. Mercurio has submitted a vivid landscape in oils.

Other artists entered include such names as:

Hibel, Saltonstall, Shindler, the Kaulas, the Bills, Colman, Hathaway, Goodridge, Huntington 2d, Dunbar, Dr. Means, Dr. Janney, Marshall, Goodhue, Collier. Among the sculptors: Aarons, Bowdich. Other names are, Forbes, Dadmun, Rinov, Tepper, Lamb, Rotenberg, Kilham, Greenleaf, Howard, Santuro, Kessler, Rines, Tashko.

Proceeds from the auction will be distributed equally between the artists, whose works are sold, and the Boston branch of Bundles for America, its chairman, Mrs. A. L. West Movius, said. The show was conceived and arranged by Miss Nathalie Wells.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight. Diminishing winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Continued cold tonight. Diminishing winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cold tonight. Snow flurries in mountains. Diminishing winds.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:24 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 6:03 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Keel Laying Is Discarded In New-Style Shipbuilding

By the Associated Press

In week-end ship launchings, the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company disclosed at Chicago that it has discarded the traditional keel-laying in favor of faster methods.

Using the same prefabrication process employed in constructing all welded freight cars and streamlined trains, the company is producing naval patrol vessels in 14 simultaneously completed sections, the keel being a part of each section.

At the ways, the sections are assembled and fitting work is completed.

Other launchings:

Seneca, Ill.: A large type, tank landing ship of welded steel slid sideways into the Illinois waterways yesterday and marked the launching of the first ocean going craft of its type ever built in the Middle West.

Wilmington, N. C.: The North Carolina Shipbuilding Company honored Virginia school children yesterday for their participation in the scrap metal campaign and at the same time received its third award from the United States Maritime Commission for outstanding achievement in the production of Liberty Ships as it sent its forty-ninth freighter, the Pocahontas, down the ways.

With six young Virginians looking on as honor guests, Capt. Roger Williams, President of the Company, received the Commission's gold star for its M Pennant from Morales C. Vendig, Resident Plant Engineer for the Maritime Commission here. It was the second star for the yard.

Mobile, Ala.: One year and three days after Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., sank the Japanese Battleship Haruna, a 10,500-ton Liberty Ship bearing the American air hero's name was launched yesterday by the nation's Florida school scrap champions.

Telegraph Greeting Ban Is Postponed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Board of War Communications postponed indefinitely today an order which would ban all telegraphic greeting messages beginning Dec. 15.

At the same time, the Commission postponed the effectiveness of an order to the telegraph companies to discontinue all non-telegraphic services such as messenger, distribution, shopping, and sale of traveler's checks, which would have required the carriers to speed up the handling of business messages.

The BWC said that representatives of the telegraph industry and labor had been requested to file additional reports in connection with objections to the order issued Nov. 12, and that the board needed time to consider the additional information.

The Board's order would have banned beginning tomorrow all greetings for delivery within the United States, such as those customarily sent at Christmas, New Year's, Easter, Mother's Day, Thanksgiving, Jewish New Year, Valentine's Day, and in connection with births, graduations, weddings, and birthdays

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THE CHRISTMAS STORE OF CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Men 38 to 45 Are Listed In New Class 4-H

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Draft boards across the nation had a new selective service classification—4-H—in which to place registrants from 38 to 45 years of age today.

Name of the new group was announced during the week-end by the Office of War Information which issued the following list of classifications:

1-A registrants available for general military service.

1-A-O registrants who are conscientious objectors available for noncombatant military service when found acceptable to the land or naval forces.

1-C registrants who have been inducted into, enlisted in, or appointed to the armed forces.

2-A registrants who are necessary or essential in their civilian activity.

2-B registrants who are necessary or essential to the war production program, excluding agriculture.

2-C necessary or essential men in agriculture.

3-A registrants with dependents, engaged in less essential industry or less essential agriculture.

3-B registrants with dependents, engaged in an activity necessary to the war production program.

3-C registrants with dependents engaged in essential agriculture.

4-A registrants who before induction have become 45 years of age, since they registered.

4-B registrants who are deferred specifically by the law itself.

4-C registrants who are aliens not acceptable to the armed forces or who waived their rights to become citizens to avoid military service.

4-D registrants who are ministers of religion or divinity students.

4-E registrants who are conscienttious objectors available only for service in civilian work of national importance.

4-F registrants who are mentally, morally, or physically unacceptable to the armed forces.

4-H registrants who are 38 to 45 years of age. New class.

Farmers Union Wants Deferments

SAINT PAUL, Dec. 14 (AP)—The National Farmers Union, through its executive board, has proposed that the United States Department of Agriculture seek cancellation of a War Manpower Commission ruling which, the executive board said, classifies three-fourths of the nation's farmers as "nonessential."

Under a Selective Service ruling made shortly before Selective Service became a part of the War Manpower Commission, "essential" farm workers were defined as farmers handling 16 cows or their equivalent in other livestock or crop acreage.

As an alternative, pending determination of farm manpower needs and the mobilization of American agriculture to meet rising needs, the Farmers Union proposed deferring of all experienced farm operators and regularly employed farm labor.

Cape May Ship Canal Now New Oil Route

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—The U. S. Army Engineering Dredge Baltimore broke through into the Delaware River Dec. 12, completing the new Cape May ship canal which provides an unbroken protected waterway from Florida to Manasquan, N. J.

The canal now is ready for use, although two jettees are to be completed and machinery still is to be installed on three bridges, Capt. Fred Molineaux said at the U. S. Army Engineers Office.

The canal is 100 feet wide and three and a half miles long with a 12-foot channel. It will accommodate medium-sized tankers.

Its completion ends the six-mile trip around Cape May, hazardous for small boats, and provides a new route for shipping oil up the East Coast.

About 30 per cent of the dredging was through marshlands.

Radio Forfeit Brings Huge Bond Pledge

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—It took Mrs. Eugene R. Siering of New York 30 seconds to deliver a talk Dec. 11 on the importance of buying war bonds on the program "Truth or Consequences," carried on 102 NBC stations. She was required to speak as a forfeit for failing to answer correctly a quiz problem.

It took listeners 30 minutes to call radio stations, at an announcer's invitation following Mrs. Siering's talk, and pledge a total of $407,000 in war bonds, NBC said.

As a result of her successful talk, Mrs. Siering will receive a free trip to visit her son, Private Robert D. Siering, at Fort Logan, Colo.

200 Pounds of Aluminum Saved on Big Bombers

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation reported that more than 200 pounds of aluminum are being saved on each B-24 Liberator bomber by substitution of wood plastics.

I. M. Laddon, General Manager, said that wing tips, trimming, side gunners' doors, and map cases now are made of wood. Wheel doors and wheel well domes will be changed to wood soon, he said.

Learning the Art of Camouflage

Wide World

Professors "Go Back to School"

Professor Albert P. D'Andrea instructing part of a class of 75 members of the faculty of College of the City of New York who are learning the art of camouflage, which they later will teach students as part of the war effort. In front, left to right: Dr. Felix Alexander, economics; Dr. Charles E. Angrist, Assistant Librarian; Jack Rider, hygiene; Professor Joseph von Bradish, German; Edgar Johnson, English, and Dr. Omer Lebel, romance languages. In rear: Oscar Buckvar, government, and Gordon W. Gray, library.

Voters Showed Willingness To Keep Present Tax Burden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Voters as a rule put up the red flag against any further taxation at the polls Nov. 3, but on the other hand they refused to approve proposed removal of existing levies. As judged by the returns on these proposed constitutional amendments on the election ballots in the various states, voters prefer to leave the tax situation more or less as it is.

Altogether voters in 32 states when they opened their ballots found a total of 120 questions in addition to the names of candidates for office. Of these about half were rejected, according to a survey by the Council of State Governments here.

Not only new taxes but new expenditures for the most part were voted down. Proposals for pensions of $40 a month minimum for all needy aged were defeated in Washington, although approved by a narrow margin in Idaho. In Missouri a similar measure was crossed off the ballot before the election. The Washington measure was combined with a proposal to extend free medical and dental care to residents on relief.

In two other states measures which received majority approval failed because the affirmative vote did not represent a majority of all the votes cast, necessary for initiative approval. These were the Illinois proposal to remove the 2-cent sales tax from food, and the Oklahoma amendment to permit women to hold high state offices.

New Taxes Rejected

New tax proposals in Oregon, Washington and Utah were rejected. Oregon defeated a cigarette levy, Washington an income tax, and Utah a graduated tax on chain stores.

Most of the proposals to remove taxes were defeated, also. Besides the sales tax amendment which lost in Illinois, a Florida proposal to broaden the tax exemption of religious and charitable institutions failed, along with the California proposal to repeal the State income tax.

Tax exemptions succeeding were those in Nevada, where exemption of stocks, bonds and similar investments was approved, along with prohibition of an inheritance tax levy; and in Louisiana, where voters authorized the Legislature to extend the $2,000 homestead exemption provision to local taxes, and to grant tax exemption for 25 years on power lines of electric co-operatives.

Among other tax proposals adopted were those earmarking revenues from gasoline taxes exclusively for road building, in West Virginia, Iowa, and Oregon. A similar measure approved in Florida set up $300,000,000 of gasoline taxes for the next 50 years to build county roads. Arizona voters approved state-local sharing of the state excise tax.

Legislative pay increases, proposed in six states, were approved in three—Maryland, Missouri, and Oregon; but only a few of the other propositions relating to state governing bodies and officials were approved.

Missouri, voting on higher legislative pay for the ninth time since 1920, approved $125 a month flat salaries, which will give senators $6,000 for their four-year terms and representatives $3,000 for their two-year terms. Both had been receiving $5 a day during session, California, New Mexico and Utah defeated "higher pay" measures, while South Dakota rejected a proposal to raise salaries of the governor and supreme court judges from $3,000 to $6,000 a year.

Annual Action Turned Down

California voters also declined to substitute annual legislation sessions—and annual budgets—for the present biennial system, and New Mexico voters defeated a proposal to split regular legislative sessions into two terms divided by a 30-day recess.

Of the other legislative measures, New Hampshire's amendment cutting the size of the House of Representatives from 443 to 375 or 400 was approved. Colorado's amendment limiting legislative sessions to 100 days and abolishing the practice of introducing bills by title only is in doubt, requiring official canvass. New Mexico turned down reapportionment of its Legislature, and Louisiana approved such a measure. Missouri voters approved the calling of a convention to revise its Constitution, while Michigan voters defeated a similar proposal.

Among miscellaneous measures approved by voters were: prohibiting of secondary boycotts by labor unions, California; prohibiting the giving of birth control information by physicians, Massachusetts; permission for jury service by women, Vermont; permission for absentee voting for state and local officers, New Hampshire; facilitation of local option liquor, Arkansas.

Defeated were proposals to prohibit serving of alcoholic liquor with restaurant meals, North Dakota; and provision for county home rule, Nebraska.

Unofficial election returns from Iowa, Oregon, and West Virginia disclose that in all three states the voters piled up majorities in favor of proposed constitutional amendments prohibiting the division of highway funds.

Ratification of the three amendments at the November 3 election brought to 14 the states which require use of all gasoline taxes and registration fees for maintenance and construction of roads and payment of principal and interest on highway bonds. The people of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Dakota had previously ratified such amendments.

Negro Shine Boy Gives Them Free to Servicemen

BURLINGTON, N. C., Dec. 14 (AP)—A sailor on furlough said he was approached by a diminutive Negro bootblack here.

"Wanna shine, mister?" the boy asked.

"Not this time."

"You jist as well, mister," the boy persisted. "Hit doan cost soldiers and sailors nothin'."

New Dealers Organize In Middle West

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14 (AP)—Democratic leaders from 10 Middle Western States have announced formation of a permanent organization following an all-day meeting held here without consultation of national Democratic Party chieftains. Support of the Administration was given as one of the principal aims of the permanent group.

James Quigley, Nebraska National Committeeman and acting Chairman, stated the group will function "as a unit for the advancement of all things in common throughout the Middle West, and to give all out support to the President and his advisers in this time of national emergency."

Mr. Quigley was later elected Chairman of the permanent organization, and Jake More of Harlan, Iowa, State Democratic Chairman, was named Secretary.

The move stifled previous reports of dissatisfaction within the Party, and that the meeting was in the nature of a protest against Administration policies.

The Democrats' statement declared "We have had an instructive and harmonious meeting. Every participant profited thereby. We have established a common and united front to assist our great Commander-in-Chief in winning this war and also to strengthen and better serve the Middle Western agriculture states. . . . We assert we now have and loyally support one country, one flag and one commander."

The new organization includes Democratic leaders from Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

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Tokyo Assured Blasting By New Secret U. S. Weapon

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas, Dec. 14 (AP)—Tokyo today had the grim promise of the chief of America's pilots that United States bombers would return "again and again" to strike at the heart of Nippon's Island Empire—along with the disquieting news that Uncle Sam has some secret weapons of the air "that will deal paralyzing blows to our enemies."

Speaking to graduating classes of four Army Flying Schools—Randolph, Kelly, Brooks and Hondo Fields—Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold said Sunday that "for once" Tokyo was right in warning the Japanese people that more American bomber raids could be expected before the war is over.

"Yes, we are coming and we hope to make it soon, and when we do come it will in large numbers—and we won't stop with one visit. We will return again and again," he said.

Stating that "we have a secret weapon or two up our aerial sleeves," General Arnold lent emphasis to the warning by disclosing that parachute bombs, which explode with deadly effectiveness just above the ground, were first developed and used by the U. S. Army Air Forces.

He did not divulge what type of weapons they might be, but proceeded to predict that "entirely new 'battle-wagons' are on the way," and reminded the graduating airmen that he had already said the present day big bombers "were perhaps the last of the 'small' bombers."

Detailing the rapid development of modern aerial fighting equipment, General Arnold said that the United States production, "just approaching" its peak, alone is more than the combined output of Germany and Japan who "have passed their peak."

Operating in eight combat zones, Army fliers to date have sunk 51 enemy ships, scored 21 believed sunk and hit and damaged 159 of all types, he said. From Feb. 1 to Dec. 5, he added, they "have definitely destroyed 928 enemy planes and probably destroyed 276 in aerial combat," with a loss of 130 planes, plus 104 missing.

Vandenberg Not Candidate For Presidency in 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan's favorite son for the Republican presidential nomination in 1936 and 1940, announced today he would not be a candidate in the 1944 convention and expressed belief "the events of the next 18 months will dictate our appropriate nominee."

"In my expectation, he will be found amid the new timber which is richly available for this leadership—and which will become more so as the war progresses," Senator Vandenberg said. "As a non-candidate myself I may hope to have far greater influence in choosing the right candidate. That is all that matters."

Senator Vandenberg was the second 1940 aspirant to withdraw from 1944 Republican consideration. Previously, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio announced he would support John W. Bricker, three-term Ohio Governor, for the nomination.

In addition, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor-Elect of New York, has said he expected to serve his full four-year term, which would mean he would continue in the Governorship through 1946.

Senator Vandenberg announced his decision in this letter to Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent for the Detroit News:

"In your syndicated column of Dec. 9 you are kind enough to say that I 'might become a formidable candidate (for the Republican presidential nomination in 1944) by announcing myself a full-fledged candidate.'

"I want to take advantage of this immediate opportunity to 'announce' exactly the contrary if it is of any general interest. I am not a candidate and I shall not be a candidate for President in that convention."

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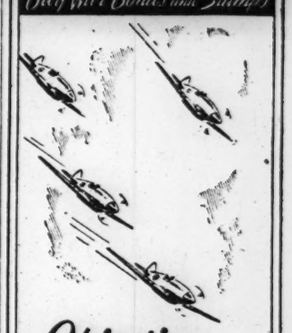

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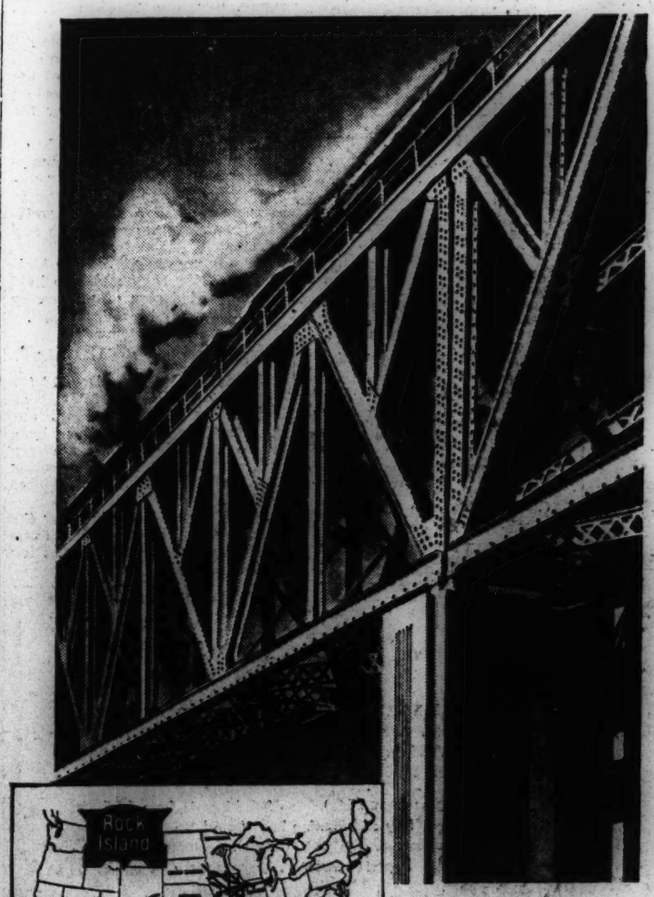

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Six years ago, we undertook a program of *Planned Progress*, to increase the efficiency and scope of Rock Island service. To this end we made many improvements. We built giant bridges; reduced grades; eliminated curves. And we reballasted and improved our roadbed, laid heavier rails, put in millions of new ties, to accommodate heavier, faster traffic.

We built one of America's largest fleets of streamlined trains—the famous ROCKETS, and put into service scores of Diesel-powered switch engines. Many modern improvements such as roller bearings have multiplied the speed and power of our steam locomotives. Every piece of rolling stock has been put in top condition.

These improvements . . . plus many more . . . have prepared Rock Island to move the men and materials of war in a precision-like, efficient manner. They make it possible for us to say to shippers that we are able to handle still *more* freight, despite the millions of ton-miles per day we are already carrying.

As we receive the necessary materials now on order, we shall continue to increase our ability to serve America.

FOR HOLIDAY TRAVEL—heavy troop movements, plus the many men of the armed forces on well-earned furloughs, will crowd to capacity all transportation facilities. Others, traveling through necessity, should buy tickets and make reservations in advance, cancelling promptly if plans change.

Buy War BONDS

ROCK ISLAND LINES

J. W. HILL, General Freight Traffic Manager — A. D. MARTIN, Passenger Traffic Manager
J. D. FARRINGTON, Chief Executive Officer

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Miss Sawin Starts Course For Naval Pilot Training

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Beverley Sawin's former co-librarians are thinking about her a lot today. Wondering how it feels to be starting a Government course at the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Atlanta, Ga. It was always a bit difficult for them to imagine quiet, unassuming Beverley at the controls of an airplane. Now, the next time they file a newspaper clipping about Navy pilots learning to fly in Link trainers, they'll think proudly, "That's what Beverley's doing."

For if Beverley passes these next 30 days' intensive training course in Atlanta, she'll be putting naval air students through their initial storms and stresses in those famous on-the-ground trainers. Beverley reminded us of the "if" as we nabbed her for an interview five minutes before she left the Library of The Christian Science Monitor last Friday afternoon, but there is no question in the thoughts of her fellow workers about her ultimate success.

Beverley was more excited than we'd ever seen her. But we could only tell it by her eyes and by the earnestness with which she remarked, "This makes me feel that all the time and money I've spent on flying has not been wasted."

She applied for the job early in October, along with some other of her flying friends in Boston, but a letter from the Navy last Wednesday night, instructing her to report in Atlanta this morning, was the first she knew that she was accepted. She didn't have time before she left to find out whether any of the others had also been ordered to report.

Helped Start Group

She heard about this opening for women through the Women Flyers of America, the Boston Chapter of which she helped to found more than a year ago. The aim of that organization is to build up an auxiliary air corps to release men for combat flying as women fliers in England have been doing right along. The charter members of the Boston group included a bank clerk, a stenographer, a beauty operator, and girls in equally unaeronautical jobs. You never saw a group more eager, nor making more sacrifices to prepare themselves to be of service to their country in case of an emergency.

Beverley first took up flying in May, 1939. She had come to Boston from her home in Vermont to work, and she didn't like being in the city. "I used to watch planes flying overhead and I thought that if I could do that, I could at least get above the city streets." So that is how she came to fly. She had been up once, years before, at Old Orchard Beach in Maine. "And I guess I never forgot that," she added.

She was earning only $19 a week when she first went to the East Boston Airport to investigate about lessons. They cost $13 an hour, she found, but that didn't stop her. It did serve to make the process of learning rather a slow one though. That plus Boston's "atrocious weather." Since she could fly only on week ends or after work and since they wouldn't let students up if the wind was over 18 miles an hour, it took a long time to collect hours of flying time.

Liked It From Start

She liked it from the start, especially the training she got at the Intercity Air Lines school. Lieut. Col. Robert Love, now Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Transport Command, was then head of Intercity, and his wife was always around the airport, too. Is it any wonder that Beverley and her fellow students were fired with enthusiasm? That was the Mrs. Love (Nancy Harkness), who has since become head of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron.

As soon as the war came along, however, the school began to lose instructors, and Beverley eventually had to change to the Wiggins School, also at East Boston. It was hard having a succession of instructors. "As soon as one would get used to me, he would go off to the Army, and then I'd have to start over," she explained.

Her wildest experience was jumping from island to island in Boston Harbor one day. "They looked so intriguing from the air that I kept thinking I'd just have a look at one more," she said. She can laugh now about the scolding she received when she returned to the hangar, but it was a serious offense. She had gone 10 miles from the airport when she was allowed to go only three.

Beverley is used to Piper Cubs and Aeroncas. What she will be used to 30 days from now, she had no idea when she left. But she expected to be mighty glad of all the hours she had put into studying navigation, meteorology, and aircraft mechanics. And her radiotelephone training, in which she earned a third class operator's license, will no doubt prove a basic tool. For the instructor "radiophones" signals and weather reports to his—we shall soon be saying her—students in their Link trainers.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—National Teachers' Meeting.
6:30 p. m.—Songs by Marcia.
6:45 p. m.—Life and the Land.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:30 p. m.—"The Waacs": Col. O. C. Hobby; Lt. Cora Bass; Int. Walter Compton, News.
4:00 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:15 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
4:30 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
5:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:00 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:00 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
7:30 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:00 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:15 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
8:30 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
8:45 p. m.—News Service.
9:00 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz Show.
9:30 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:00 p. m.—Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.

Every Little Girl Wants Santa to Bring Her New Finery!

2.35

Candy-striped cotton—gay as a Christmas candy cane—with white trimming and flower embroidery. Blue or Christmas red . . . nice for classroom days to come. Sizes 7 to 12. Lots of others, too . . . up to $7.95. Order yours NOW, by Mail, or Call HUBbard 2700 'til 9 P. M. or ELIot 3000 'til 6 P. M.

FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

BOSTON

By a Staff Photographer

Famous Gloucester Racing Schooner Becomes Flagship of Coast Guard's Corsair Fleet

Launched in a snowstorm on March 17, 1930, the fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, which twice represented the United States fishing fleets in the International Fishermen's Races against the Nova Scotia schooner Bluenose, set off in the season's first snowstorm yesterday afternoon under United States Coast Guard colors. (1) The new colors did not lessen her speed as she nosed into the wind. (2) Some of the new crew line up for the brief ceremonies which took place as the fishing boat dropped her peacetime job of providing food for her wartime task in the antisubmarine campaign. (3) Coast Guard ensign is hauled up in the presence of officials, including former Capt. Ben Pine and Commander Fletcher Brown (right). (4) Burgee of schooner is hauled down as the new pennant flies from the mast.

'World' Dinner By Newton WomenComing

Tomorrow night the Newton Center Woman's Club will have the second International Dinner of the season at its clubhouse, and will be addressed by Dr. Pennington Halle.

This announcement has no unusual significance for Newton Center. These dinners are something that have been taking place for 10 years and they've become a habit—a habit that has made the entire community keenly alert to the international situation and given a background for clear thinking on its problems.

The Club's International Dinners did not spring up with the war, but they have gained importance since then. They were begun back in 1930 when Newton Center had almost the only International Committee in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Louise Walworth was the head of it and is still an active member of the committee. She knew there were many Newton Center residents who were intersted in the luncheons of the Foreign Policy Association held in Boston, but found it inconvenient to get in to attend them. The logical thing seemed to be to bring similar opportunities to Newton. That is what the Committee did.

"It was difficult to work up interest in that first dinner," says Miss Walworth, "but we had Francis E. Sayre, who was then a professor at the Harvard Law School, and the men who attended with their wives agreed it was the best meeting they had ever attended in Newton."

After that, there was no trouble in getting husbands out to these monthly dinners of the Newton Center Club. There is always an attendance of 200 or more at the first one of the season. Not so many attend those that follow, but there were many more than 100 at the closing one, last spring, indicating that interest is sustained throughout the season.

Miss Walworth also is a director of the Adult Education Center and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the summer institute at Wellesley. Mrs. Harry Barber is Chairman of the International Committee of the Newton Center Woman's Club. Those serving with her in addition to Miss Walworth are Mrs. Kristian A. Juthe, Miss Lulu G. Adams, Mrs. Chelsey C. Atticks, Mrs. Carleton E. Atwood, Mrs. Frederick C. Engel, Mrs. Walter Hartstone, Mrs. LeRoy M. Hersum, Mrs. William G. Lennox, Mrs. Kirtley F. Mather, Mrs. Joseph McGee, Mrs. Willard W. Rice, Mrs. William L. Snow, Mrs. Alden H. Speare, Mrs. Otis E. Stephenson, and Mrs. Everett C. Winslow.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—The United Peoples. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Starlight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKF, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Canada Calls from London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 9.51 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, Dec. 15

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Feminine Gifts

GIFTS OF ENDURING CHARM AND QUALITY, CHOSEN IN A PLEASANT ATMOSPHERE WITH INTELLIGENT, ATTENTIVE SERVICE, WILL MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING AT HURWITCH BROS. THE JOY IT WAS INTENDED TO BE

Negligees from 15.00 Silk Lingerie from 6.95
Day and Evening Bags from 5.95
Fur Jackets Unusual Costume Jewelry
Imported Sweaters Hosiery

Hurwitch Bros.
TWENTY NEWBURY • BOSTON

Romance of the Thebaud Continues With Coast Guard

A noted American fishing schooner that has brought many a trip of fresh fish to the Boston Fish Pier, is today officially minus her peacetime job of providing food for the American larder, and has taken over a new role—that of fishing for enemy U-boats.

The change took place at Gloucester when the burgee of the racing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud was hauled down and the Coast Guard ensign broken out, in painstakingly brief ceremonies.

The schooner, hailing from Gloucester, has been completely overhauled and re-rigged, new canvas spread, and war-gray paint spread over fancy gold scroll on her bow, in readiness to become the flagship of the Coast Guard Corsair Fleet of picket patrol boats on duty off the New England coast. A program arranged mostly by the Gloucester Citizen's Committee, including a parade of Coast Guard personnel, fishermen's organizations, various Veteran's groups and Ladies Auxiliaries, was called off because of last minute developments. The Citizen's Committee is headed by J. Joseph Roach, exalted ruler of the Gloucester Elks, and J. Russell Bohan, City Treasurer. Assisting is Mayor Weston U. Friend of Gloucester.

Most publicized American fishing schooner, the Thebaud was built at Essex of hardy oak in 1930, gaining fame in many ways. Twice she represented the American fishing fleets in International Fishermen's Races against the Nova Scotia schooner Bluenose. In 1933 she carried a company of fishing captains to Washington to plead with President Roosevelt for benefits for jobless fishermen, and again in the same year, she attained fame by sailing through the Great Lakes to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago.

Canadian Club Auxiliary's Party Comes Tomorrow

Gifts for men in the armed forces instead of for each other will be the feature of the annual Christmas party of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston, which will take place at the Young Women's Christian Association tomorrow evening at 8 p. m.

Mrs. J. A. Jennings, Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be the principal speaker and guest of honor. The Auxiliary will present her with a check for the renewed yearly adoption of a needy British child. This ceremony will emphasize the policy of the President, Mrs. Herman W. Cann, to focus attention on war relief work.

A short business meeting will be followed with the presentation by Miss Bertha Whitehouse, of Arlington, chairman of the program, of Miss Brenda Ericson, reader, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Berry, xylophone soloist. Mrs. Joseph P. Carbonneau, of Arlington, will lead in singing Christmas carols. Mrs. S. G. Leslie, of Arlington, is chairman of hostesses, and with her pourers will assist in serving light refreshments.

Dr. Davis Rich Dewey

Dr. Davis Rich Dewey, who passed on in Cambridge yesterday, was a nationally-known economist and professor emeritus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Brother of Dr. John Dewey, widely-known educator, Dr. Dewey was a native of Burlington, Vt. He was a member of the M. I. T. faculty for 45 years, until his retirement in 1933.

As an authority on questions of industry and finance, President Coolidge twice appointed him in 1928, to membership on boards which studied wage problems of western railroads.

He also had served as a wage expert for the Twelfth U. S. Census, as a member of a commission on employer-employee relations in a national program in 1904, and as director, 1919, of the Economics Section of Information and Education Service under the Labor Department.

Massachusetts also called on him, in 1883, to serve as chairman of a board investigating unemployment, and a few years later he assisted a state commission inquiring into charitable and reformatory interests.

He was a graduate of the University of Vermont and also held a degree of doctor of philosophy from Johns Hopkins University.

Helen Keller on CD Staff

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—Miss Helen Keller of Westport, internationally known blind author and educator, has been named a member of the advisory staff of the Air Raid Protection Division of Connecticut's Defense Council.

She will assist in educating the blind in the proper measures to be taken for adequate protection against air raid dangers.

Service Men Entertained In Boston Homes

More than 20,000 families in Greater Boston have opened their homes to 57,000 service men in a single month, according to the monthly report of Chester H. Smith, Regional Executive in his latest monthly report released recently.

"To men in uniform away from home, there is nothing like a home-cooked dinner with a private family," stated Mr. Smith.

"The question of where to sleep has been answered by USO clubs for many service men on leave or furlough. In some sections, Army camps are some distance from the clubs, so with transportation difficulties, men often find it hard to return to camp in time for curfew hour.

"Overnight cots are set up in such clubs. Sailors on leave from ships in ports also look for sleeping quarters, which they find at many USO clubs. For servicemen in these two groups, USO supplied sleeping accommodations 227,256 times in a recent month, an increase of 38 per cent over the previous month," according to Mr. Smith's report.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 15 .
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Netherlands National Anthem To Be Sung by Crooks Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tonight Richard Crooks, tenor, will sing the Netherlands National Anthem. He also will sing Ben Jonson's "Have You Seen But a White Lily Grow," "Volga Boatman Song," and Bruno-Huhn's "Invictus." Alfred Wallenstein will conduct the orchestra in Gounod's Waltzes from Faust; Sousa's "Liberty Bell Waltz," and Moussorgsky's "Gopak," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

James Melton, tenor, will be guest on the Great Artists' Series, singing "O Image Angel-like and Fair," from Mozart's "Magic Flute," a Mexican Serenade by Sacco, "My Heart Stood Still," from Rodger's "The Connecticut Yankee," "Sugar Plum," by Wolfe, and "Recondita Armonia," from Puccini's "Tosca." The orchestra, under the direction of Donald Voorhees, will play Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody" and Victor Herbert's "A Kiss in the Dark," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine returns to the air tonight to sing "The Laughing Song," from Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus." She will also be heard with Reinhold Schmidt, bass, in "Song of Love" from Romberg's "Blossom Time," NBZ-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Orson Welles will dramatize the part women are playing in civilian and military defense, on Ceiling Unlimited, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America journeys to Hollywood to permit Edward Arnold to portray Daniel Webster in "The Man who Wouldn't be President." Mr. Arnold will be supported by a cast of Hollywood actors, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Charles Boyer plays his film role of Pepe le Moko in Cecil B. DeMille's radio adaptation of "Algiers." Supporting roles will be played by Loretta Young, J. Carroll Naish and Gene Lockhart, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players present a radio version of "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," with Joan Bennett, Robert Young, and Ralph Bellamy in the leading roles, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

From Greater Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Ralph M. Timberlake, President of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference, at Union Church (Congregational):

The pressure of the times will squeeze out superficial aspects of Christmas this year. There will be no outside lights, there may not be as much food, there should be no frivolity.

There is a great demand upon us as members of the church, as Christians, this year than ever before, to find and express and enjoy the full meaning and value of the Bethlehem message.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

When Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, something new and wonderful came to this earth, which will go on working itself out along many lines until this world is ready for the fullness of the kingdom of God. Not the least wonderful of the gifts He brought is a new understanding of righteousness. When humility and kindness like His come first in all human hearts, we shall have heaven on earth.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, at Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

The hour has come for cooperation to take the place of controversy. We look to the time when men of all religions shall know one fellowship of love, and be bound by one bond of purpose. We are many members, but one body.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, at Brookline Baptist Church:

America needs a revival of religion to inspire people to demand efficiency and honesty in government. America needs a revival of religion which will teach that God is concerned with the problems of nations as well as the problems of individuals; which will show us that God wants the establishment of a social, ethical and economic basis on which nations can live together in peace; which will help us to liquidate poverty, illiteracy and racial intolerance in our national and international life.

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Duddy, at North Congregational Church, Cambridge:

The average American has come a long way since Pearl Harbor in discovering his neighbor in his own land, but he has gone a longer way in discovering his neighbor in lands beyond the seas.

Our efforts to know our neighbors near and far must be based first upon our desires to understand their hearts and not their manners alone, and second, upon our ability to see ourselves as they see us.

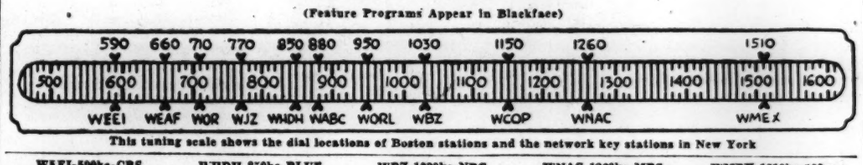
The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York, at Community Church, Jordan Hall:

Although there have been some gains toward democracy during the year since Dec. 7, 1941, the Negro in the Navy and armed forces is still on a Jim Crow basis.

I hope to see a volunteer group of all peoples to set a standard toward what we hold as ideal for democracy.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital; Taxes	
7:15	News Program	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Piesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine"; music	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News report; "Salute"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Portescue,	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club";	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club";	Imogene Wolcott, food	Spotlight Revue; organ	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News comments	"Kick Congs"
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Int.; Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Christmas Cheer"
11:15	Second Husband	"Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Treasury Star Parade	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum	Boake Carter; news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense; Taxes; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet"; music	Navy School of Music	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Organ; vocalist	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: Food Facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour";	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	"New Orleans Jam"
2:45	"Pepper Young"	drama; music; guests	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Reports
3:00	'David Harum"; sk.	The Three R's: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	The Three R's: variety	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	U. S. Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Griff Williams' Orchestra
4:15	Talk; Orchestra	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:30	Book Talk	Karl Tanner's Orchestra	"Lorenzo Jones"	Dedication Maritime	Kate Smith, songs
4:45	News Program	Iceland Report; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Seamen's School; music	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15	Date; Talk; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sport Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Cal Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Allen, songs	Musical Gems; vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems; vocalists	Paul Decker's Orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review; Army	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	activities	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace'; drama	Dramatization
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace'; drama	Romance in Music
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Share Your Christmas Quiz"	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45		Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"An American in	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins - Detroit hockey
10:15	England"; drama	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade	game
10:30	L. W. Brockington	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game News
10:45	News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Taxes; Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Dance Music
11:15	Kidsout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Disabled Veterans'	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Christmas Remembr'nce	tra; soloist	Day's End; News

New Signals to Get First Tryout in New England's Surprise Blackout

Gulf Coast Army Air Forces Training Center

Six Planes in Flight Echelon at a Gulf Coast Station

Among the men graduating yesterday from the Army's Training Center in the Gulf Coast area are these from the Boston area: Left to right—Second Lieut. Thomas Ashworth, Jr., Somerville; Flight Officer Ralph E. Carlz, Boston; Second Lieut. Dana P. Hardy, Belmont; Second Lieut. Joseph Gordon Scott, Jr., Belmont; Second Lieut. George R. West, Belmont.

23 Bay State Men Win Their Wings in Texas

Army pilots graduating yesterday from the seven schools in the Army's Gulf Coast Training Center included 23 from Massachusetts.

Of particular interest was the experimental class, "42X," which cut in half the time normally required for flight training. Prior to receiving their bars as second lieutenants and their silver wings, these airmen logged as much flying time in 13½ weeks as they would have in the regular course of 27 weeks. They also took the longest mass cross-country training flight ever made from the Center's headquarters field, Randolph, Texas, a jaunt of more than 1,000 miles.

After completing the regular course at the Central Instructor School, Kelly Field, Texas, they will become instructors at basic flying schools in the Center. As a result, an even larger percentage of graduates of advanced schools will now be available for combat duty.

Skipping the primary trainers in which cadets usually learn to fly, this experimental class started on 450-horsepower, 2½-ton, planes, and finished with 600-horsepower ships. Many who had never been in a plane before soloed after 10 hours' instruction in the big low-winged basic trainers.

These lieutenants are the first ever to receive wings at Randolph, the "West Point of the Air," for cadets normally graduate from advanced training schools elsewhere in the Center after completing the basic course at Randolph.

Also receiving wings and ratings as second lieutenants or flight officers yesterday was the 11th class of fighter and bomber pilots to finish training throughout the Center since the attack on Pearl Harbor. The fighter pilots won their wings at the single-engine advanced schools at Foster Field and Moore Field in Texas, and Lake Charles, Louisiana. Twin-motor pilots earned theirs at bomber schools — Kelly Field, Brooks, Ellington, and Lubbock fields, all in Texas.

Among the members of the class were John G. Winant, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and Benjamin D. Randolph, after whose father, Randolph Field was named."

War Activities in New England

Muskallunge Launched

The Navy's newest submersible, Muskallunge, slid into the water yesterday at Groton, Conn., after christening by Mrs. Anna C. Graham, New London, whose husband, Merritt, had re-enlisted after 21 years and was recently reported lost with the submarine Grunion in the Pacific.

Mrs. Graham was named sponsor by her son, Arthur, a welder at the Electric Boat Company plant where his father worked before re-enlisting; the 20-year-old youth had been chosen to make the selection by vote of all factory workers.

At the ceremony, Lieut. Com. William A. Saunders, winner of the Navy Cross, was introduced by the Company's President, O. Pomeroy Robinson, as one "who smiled as he sat on the bottom while the depth charges let go all about him."

Williams Converts

Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., will turn over a large part of its facilities to the Navy on Jan. 7 for pre-flight training of aviation cadets, who eventually will number 600.

After the first group of 200 reports on Jan. 7, succeeding groups will report monthly, announced Dr. James P. Baxter, President of Williams. Their education will be carried on primarily by the College, which will release 44 faculty members for the program. Discipline will be supervised by the Navy.

The College's regular liberal arts program will not be curtailed, the President disclosed. All students called into armed service during the remainder of the present semester will receive credit for the current academic year ending in February; that will permit all seniors now in attendance to receive degrees.

To house cadets, the Navy will take over all the Freshman quadrangle and another building, Currier Hal, where they will eat. The cadets will share in all athletic and physical training.

To facilitate conversion, the present semester will be shortened nearly two weeks so as to be concluded by Feb. 1.

Heroes Cited

Eight men who took part in the Battle of the Coral Sea received the Navy's Distinguished Flying Cross on Dec. 12, at the Alameda (Calif.) Naval Air Station. Included was E. V. Cosgrove, Weston, Mass., seaman first class, for extraordinary achievement as radioman-gunner.

Lieut. (J. G.) George B. Mcmanus, Old Greenwich, Conn., was one of three naval officers given letters on Dec. 12 in Washington commending them for courageous performance of duty while under attack. As a naval co-ordinator, he was praised for "correcting an error of routing, by securing amplified lighterage, and by arranging for a reinforced offshore screen."

United Nations Ready to Meet Gas Attacks

If the Axis forces initiate use of poison gas, America and other United Nations are well prepared to employ such gas "in any quantity, at any time, and in any place," Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the United States Army Chemical Warfare Service, said in Boston today.

"The policy of the United States is this: We will retaliate, but we will not initiate," General Porter said in an interview.

"We would be surprised if the Axis does not use poison gas before the war is over," he added.

The head of CWS is in Boston in the course of a tour of inspection of manufacture and procurement institutions.

He disclosed that colleges of Greater Boston are joining in important laboratory research which is producing for America what he said are "the very most effective" new poison gases in existence.

At the same time, General Porter discounted the likelihood of any large-scale use of gas in a token air raid on American cities, saying other types of bombs were better "pay loads"—i. e., do more damage per pound.

He said he expected such raids would probably include "a few" gas bombs "in an effort to create panic."

General Porter said the CWS is manufacturing between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 gas masks for the Office of Civilian Defense to distribute to air-raid wardens and other ARP personnel.

Incendiary bombs and smoke screens are also weapons of chemical warfare, he pointed out, adding that the United States is "far advanced" in these branches.

The General said America used smoke screens and to good effect in landing operations on the African Coast recently.

At Dieppe, however, "one big reason why the raid failed was inadequate smoking of certain positions," he added.

In the United States, important was production factories are ready to employ smoke pots to throw a protective screen into the air in the event of bombing, he disclosed, saying the latest type of smoke "blends with the surroundings and looks like water when viewed from above."

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, has once more taken up test-tube research in the field in which he was of great service to the country during the World War I, General Porter revealed. The Harvard President is a member of the Committee guiding CWS research, but, "it is pretty hard to kep him from getting down to the lab now and then," the General said with a smile.

General Porter was graduated from Annapolis, the Naval Academy, but left the Navy in 1910 for the Army and has now headed chemical warfare operations for a year and a half.

"I fully expect that when the Axis finds itself on the defensive, and becomes desperate, they will consider it to their advantage to use poison gas," he declared, "and I see no reason to think that the Axis will hesitate to do anything they feel is to their advantage."

He pointed out that Russia, Britain, Germany, and Italy—but not Japan or the United States—are signatories of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, forbidding use of poison gas, and attributed its absence from the current war to this fact.

General Porter issued these instructions to civilians caught in a gassed area:

1. Close all doors and windows, and seal cracks such as those under doors with blankets.

2. Extinguish all fires which might make a draft and drew gas into the home. A furnace fire is not dangerous in this respect, he said.

3. Use plenty of soap and water, or gasoline if exposed to the fumes or the poison fluids.

4. Remain 30 to 40 feet above the ground if possible, climbing as high as convenient in dwelling or office buildings.

5. Make sure no contaminated clothing is permitted in a room otherwise unaffected by the gar attack.

Carhart Refuses Draft Board Call

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—Gregory Carhart of East Chesterfield refused today to report to his draft board for possible reclassification from the 4F rating assigned him following a previous refusal to report.

Members of the draft board made public two telegrams they received from Mr. Carhart in which he informed them he would not report as ordered this morning, and said they planned to turn the case over to the United States Attorney again.

In one message, Mr. Carhart said he would "not be there," and added, "with a handful of aces, I am not bluffing."

U. S. Income Tax: It's Due Tomorrow

The last installment on the Federal income tax for 1941 is due tomorrow, it was announced by Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas B. Hassett here yesterday. Although the Collector's office will close at 5 p. m., returns mailed before midnight tomorrow will be acceptable without penalty.

Ambulance Driver in Africa Tells of Aid of Camaraderie

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you want to know why the United Nations are winning in North Africa, ask the boys who drive the ambulances.

Back from a year in the African desert with the American Field Service Ambulance Corps, Hammond Douglas, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., today confirmed what the news has been conveying the last few weeks—that co-operation and camaraderie among the American ambulance drivers, the British, Australians, and the South Africans, is at its highest pitch.

Mr. Douglas, who was in Boston visiting the New England headquarters of the Field Service, also contrasted with democratic co-operation the failures of German and Italian relations in the desert which he said have contributed significantly to Rommel's rout.

Cordiality in Cairo

Mr. Douglas, who is well-known in Worcester where his father was active in city government, has an interesting tale to prove his assertion that feeling is good among Americans, Australians, South Africans, and New Zealanders.

He was on leave in Cairo—which was usually granted about every six weeks to the ambulance drivers—and sought a favorite spot in the Egyptian capital. Some New Zealand officers saw him sitting all by himself, noted his service insignia, and promptly invited him over as their guest, and insisted on paying the check from their own slender allowances. The New Zealanders, to whom he was a complete stranger, complimented the work of the A. F. S. very highly. In this man's world, the New Zealanders were paying a very high tribute.

On another occasion, Mr. Douglas said, the officer of a New Zealand antitank brigade suddenly found himself with some severe casualties when Rommel's artillery unexpectedly found the range of his unit.

Fun At a Serious Time

The New Zealand officer had just arranged to send word back for help when an A. F. S. ambulance, driven by two Massachusetts lads, suddenly appeared at the rim of the battery emplacement. The A. F. S. is generally never more than a mile from the battlefront when on duty. But one of the two American boys in the ambulance was half hanging out the door as the car drove full speed down in the depression where the guns were located. As the German shells plopped all around the American breezily waved his hat shouting, "Taxi, taxi, anybody want a taxi?"

The insouciance of the deed caught the New Zealanders at a moment when they badly needed a laugh. In a trice the A. F. S. had stowed as many casualties as they could load in their car, arranged to pick up the rest and departed through the barrage at high speed for the nearest regimental aid post which is closest of all aid stations to the front.

Audacious Spying

The British troops, he reported, were highly enthusiastic when they heard that Brig. Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery had been appointed to command them. Later, Mr. Douglas said, he saw General Montgomery on several occasions making inspection visits to the troops. He was clad in a very ordinary field uniform, wore a minimum of gold braid, and looked very much like a private rather than their commanding officer. Everywhere, he said, the General's lack of "side" and his air of knowing what he was doing impressed the soldiers.

One "inspection," however, Mr. Douglas disclosed, turned out to be one of the most audacious bits of espionage reported on the North African front. During July, 1941, an officer dressed in a British uniform with an American "peep" (incorrectly called a "jeep"), driven by a "British" private, visited various army units on the El Alamein front. In an impeccable Oxford accent, the usual evidence of a British officer, he inquired about manpower, armament, orders, supplies and other military matter. He explained that he was a field security officer which in the American Army corresponds to military intelligence.

Eventually in the northern sector of the front, Mr. Douglas reported, an Australian lieutenant, suspicious of a somewhat blurred identification photograph that the "British" officer carried, referred him back to headquarters to assure his own doubts before he said that he would give the information. The Australia officer also knew that there was a possibility that he might be "broken" in rank if he challenged mistakenly an officer who had a right to make such inquiries. Nevertheless, an investigation disclosed that the "British" officer was a Nazi spy wearing a captured British uniform. The spy had been educated at Oxford and outwardly and by speech characteristics he looked the part he was acting.

Nazi Equipment Excellent

The Nazis when taken prisoner, Mr. Douglas said, generally appeared to be very arrogant and surly and acted as though they belonged to a "superior race." Many of them spoke excellent English, he said.

Social relations between the Axis allies were at a very low point, Mr. Douglas disclosed. German and Italian officers and privates when taken prisoner would generally do no fraternizing among themselves. The Italians, he said, appeared to be "going through the motions" of soldiering but quite plainly their hearts were "not in the fray."

Mr. Douglas also said that capture was not a very great hazard. Some of the American lads were taken prisoner sometimes two and three times a week and got back to their own side when the battle line shifted. The Germans would generally permit the A. F. S. to go right on with its rescue work picking up wounded Nazi soldiers after the drivers were captured.

Bus Skids in River, No Serious Injury

Several of the 28 persons injured when an Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway bus skidded on the snow-covered Adams Street bridge over the Neponset River and crashed through the iron fence into the water were held overnight at the Milton Hospital for observation. Hospital authorities said that none appeared to be in serious condition.

According to Railway officials, the bus, which was en route to Ashmont from Fall River, skidded on a sharply inclined highway during the inclement weather, stopped with its front in the river bed, 28 feet below sidewalk level, and the rear wheels in the air, after it went through the fence.

Passengers were removed through a rear emergency door and taken down ladders to the street level. In the crash, the 35 passengers on board the bus and operator Roland De Champlin of Taunton were shaken up considerably. The driver cut the ignition at once, then smashed a window and crawled out, swimming around the bus and opening the rear doors. He aided firemen who arrived on the scene in helping the uninjured passengers out of the bus.

Miss Martin Stays On

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Miss Marion E. Martin has been reappointed Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, it is learned. The reappointment was made by Harrison E. Spangler, newly chosen Chairman of the Committee. Miss Martin's home is in Bangor, Maine.

Pari-Mutuel Booking Spots Recommended

Another proposal which, if carried out, would place further official sanction on gambling in Massachusetts was heard on Beacon Hill today when the Special Commission appointed to investigate and study the question of revenue to the Commonwealth from horse and dog racing recommended establishment by the State Racing Commission of pari-mutuel booking offices in cities and town selected by the Racing Commission.

The Special Commission justified its proposal by claiming it would destroy the practice of "bootlegging bookie" wagering in the State.

Last week, Clarence A. Barnes, of Mansfield, Councilor-elect in the new Executive Counciu, filed a similar bill proposing that two gambling paruors for pari-mutuel betting be permitted in every city and town in the State to "legitimize" those who are now engaged in an unlawful practice, and to give the State a share in betting revenue outside the horse and dog tracks.

An increase in the State "take" from horse and do grace meetings also was recommended by the Commission, which said it would mean, if adopted, additional revenue amounting to $426,290. This figure was based on the experience of the licensed track in 1942.

The Special Commission's report, filed today, was signed by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance; and Charles F. Connors, of the State Racing Commission. All three were appointed to their present posts by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The bill as recommended by the Commission reads: "The Commission (State Racing Commission) is hereby authorized to establish in its discretion in those counties which have voted to permit horse or dog racing meetings, offices in which the Commission, subject to such rules and regulations as it may adopt, may accept wagers to be transmitted to such meetings and wagers so accepted shall be lawful and shall be treated in all respect as if placed at such meetings."

This Is N. E. Blackout Week; It May Come at Any Minute

Massachusetts is warned to be on the alert for a blackout some night this week.

Scheduled for sometime between Dec. 13 and midnight Dec. 19, the test will cover the entire State and involve 4,300,000 persons.

It will be the first night test of New England's new system of double air-raid signals. More than 380,000 ARP workers will be summoned to their posts by the dot-dot-dot-dash "call of the V."

As disclosed in The Christian Science Monitor Dec. 10, this audible mobilization signal now bears official Army approval. Civilian defense organizations had requested this approval for many months.

The blackout procedure will affect the general public as follows:

1. First indication that the test is imminent will be the "call of the V" on the sirens, which all except ARP workers will ignore.

2. A few minutes later, street lights will go out, and the blackout will have begun. Traffic, however, may continue to move.

3. Still later, the sirens will sound the familiar whine, and everyone on the streets must seek shelter, all non-emergency traffic coming to a halt everywhere in the State. The blackout must be complete, as in a real raid, planes would be nearly overhead.

4. On the single-pitched sound of the sirens, the all-clear, normal conditions will be resumed.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Masachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has announced that all war plants will take part in the test for a period of 10 minutes, and must obtain written permission from the Army if they wish to show their lights during the remainder of the blackout period.

Explaining the new double-signal system of sirens now in effect throughout New England and New York, Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, has issued this statement:

"The signals now signifying the public alarm and the all-clear will remain the same. The public alarm will be sounded on the red [when planes are five minutes away] and the all-clear on the white [when they have passed overhead].

"It was agreed that all states should use [in addition] a preliminary audible signal for the purposes of mobilization and initiation of blackout. The signal is to be on the yellow [first] or blue [second] alert. The decision as to the color is to be made by the individual states."

In Massachusetts, the mobilization signal is sounded on the yellow, when planes are 150 miles away. The blue is the point at which they are 60 miles away.

Cord of Firewood? It Should Stack At 128 Cubic Feet

What constitutes a cord of firewood?

To end existing confusion over the issue John P. McBride, State Director of Standards, has announced that under the law a cord must stack 128 cubic feet.

Chief cause of the confusion, Mr. McBride said, results from mixing the two terms "cordwood" and "firewood."

"Some years back wood was generally sold by the cord in the four foot length (cordwood) and the customer did his own cutting," the Director of Standards declared. "The practice today has changed so that the wood is cut to size (firewood) by the dealer and the customer receives it ready for use."

The cubic foot shrinkage per cord after sawing cordwood into firewood, he said, ranged from 18 to 28 cubic feet.

Luther Emerson Barnes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14—Judge Luther Emerson Barnes, who passed on at Worcester yesterday, tried his last case four years ago. He was a veteran lawyer in Worcester County and the oldest alumnus of Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1871.

Requested to resign in 1936 by Gov. James M. Curley, because of his age, he declared that he probably belonged to the "horse and buggy age," but added that "as long as I am able to hoe a row of corn I'll never resign."

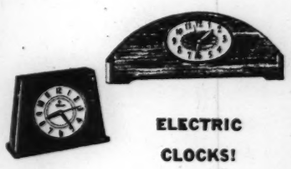
There will always be a Christmas!

This year ELECTRICAL GIFTS are more welcome than ever!

Model shown $19.50

ELECTRIC SHAVERS!
A sound investment in a lifetime of fast and comfortable shaving.
Remington $15.75 up.
Schick $12.50 up.

ROYAL VACUUM CLEANER
For keeping everything spic and span. Royal Cleaner $39.95. With attachments $49.95. With hand cleaner $49.95. All three $59.95.



ELECTRIC CLOCKS!
For accuracy and dependability there's nothing like an *electric* clock. Telechron, G-E, Seth Thomas models. Models shown, Telechron Westminster Chime $25.00 plus tax. Occasional clock $6.95 plus tax.

$5.20

ELECTRIC HEATING PADS!
A modern wintertime necessity . . . for extra warmth at home in cold weather. Model shown $5.20. Others $3.95 up.

Table models $5.55 up
Floor models $12.10 up

FLOOR AND TABLE LAMPS!
Good lighting is essential for every home. Nothing brings such cheer as a fine new lamp.
PIN-UP LAMPS!
Pretty as a picture . . . and just as easy to hang up. They make a big hit. Model shown $1.95. Also a wide assortment of other Pin-Up Lamps.

95¢ up

VISION-AID ADAPTORS!
Now you can have modern indirect lighting in every room at very little cost. Adaptors attach quickly and easily.

$39.95 with Timer

G-E SUN LAMPS!
With one of these, every member of your family can receive the benefit of summer sunshine all winter long.

Priced from $1.49 up

ELECTRIC CHIMES!
These clear, melodious chimes make gracious gifts.

Limited Number of all Appliances

SHOP EARLY! MAIL EARLY!

EDISON SHOPS
There's one in your neighborhood
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Rommel in Full Flight Toward Tripoli With British Army in Close Pursuit

Continued from Page 1

bulletin said the enemy was put to flight at "little cost" to Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's attacking units.

"Allied fighter bombers, operating on an unprecedented scale, were employed to harass the enemy," the communiqué asserted. "Axis air activity was totally ineffective in preventing these operations. In a few instances when German fighters attempted to interfere they were successfully engaged and at least six aircraft were shot down."

An American fighter group, one of the finest shock formations in the Allied Middle East Air Force, was credited with playing an important part in shattering, nonstop dawn-to-dusk assaults upon the retreating enemy.

This group, now composed of seasoned United States pilots and one of the Royal Air Force's most famous fighter squadrons, was in action again Monday, dive-bombing and strafing the foe.

One dispatch from the front said the Sunday attacks "registered a record number of sorties for fighter bombers in any theater of war anywhere."

Some 300 fighter bombers took off with orders to stalk the German vehicles of "thin-skinned variety." They found their quarry and before noon the line of retreat was dotted with flaming and burned-out Nazi armor.

For these assaults American-made Kittyhawks and British Spitfires were used.

Rommel Reported In Full Retreat

A front-line account reaching Cairo said that the enemy retreat was in full swing and that no major engagement had developed.

Military quarters in London expressed the opinion Marshal Rommel fell back without really making the stubborn fight which had been expected since he pulled up in El Agheila's natural defenses after retreating more than 700 miles across North Africa from El Alamein in Egypt.

The official announcement that the Afrika Korps was retreating westward toward Tripoli, its main Libyan base, was interpreted as clearly indicating the Eighth Army had gone through Marshal Rommel's main fortified positions between the Gulf of Sirte and the salt sinks to the south.

The irregular Axis line ran from El Brega, on the coast east of El Agheila, 20 miles southeast to Bellalal, thence 40 miles southwest to a point 30 miles due south of El Agheila and then another 40 miles due south to Marada.

Marshal Rommel quit the most defensible position left to him east of Tripoli, it was pointed out, and it was expected the Germans and Italians would fight strong rear-guard action until they reached that port.

Some quarters believed the Axis might make a stand at Misurata, an oasis position protected by salt marshes some 300 miles from El Agheila. There Marshal Rommel would have a shortened supply line to Tripoli, but on the other hand each mile he retreats brings nearer a junction of the Eighth Army and Allied forces in Tunisia.

General Montgomery will be aided considerably in his renewed pursuit by the use of Bengasi and Tobruk harbors to land supplies at his rear.

Although both these ports were littered with wrecks of Axis ships, military sources said there was evidence that they were in operation immediately after the British moved in, with "the Navy unloading stuff almost before the last Germans got out."

Allied mastery of the air over Libya was emphasized by the official announcement that in addition to providing brilliant support to the Eighth Army, medium bombers swept far ahead of these operations to bomb Sousse, in Tunisia, and across the Mediterranean to attack the Sicilian port of Palermo again on Saturday night.

British Army Passes High-Water Mark

In driving Marshal Rommel's forces from El Agheila, the Eighth Army passed the high-water mark of its Libyan offensive under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell in February, 1941.

Since launching his drive at El Alamein in Egypt on Oct. 23, General Montgomery's forces have driven Marshal Rommel back approximately 700 miles and have inflicted staggering casualties on his vaunted Afrika Korps.

The first hint that General Montgomery had struck again came Dec. 12 from the German Radio which said the British had attacked that morning with two tanks and two infantry divisions after a heavy bombardment by artillery and planes.

Little action had been reported from this front since the fall of Bengasi 23 days ago—a period which General Montgomery apparently has been using to rest his forces and mass fresh men and equipment for a final thrust to carry out his pledge to drive the Axis from North Africa.

Indications that his preparations were about complete, however, began to take shape last week as reports filtering back from the front told of increasing activity by British patrols and Allied planes.

The first blow apparently was struck early Saturday morning when a long-range tank battle was fought on the southern end of the line and was followed by another thrust at Mersa Brega on the opposite flank.

King Sends Yule Gift To Yanks in Egypt

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 14

The State Department said that the King of Egypt has made a Christmas gift of 2,000 Egyptian pounds (approximately $8,000) to American forces in Egypt.

President Roosevelt, the Department said, has sent this message in response:

"The American Minister at Cairo has informed me of Your Majesty's generous gift to the American forces in Egypt on the occasion of the approaching holiday season.

"In expressing my personal appreciation of your Majesty's generosity, I express also the gratitude of the American people for this gracious contribution to the happiness of the men of the American armed forces in Your Majesty's hospitable country.

"I wish to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes for the personal happiness of Your Majesty and for the well-being of the people of Egypt."

Associated Press

British Bombs Clip Axis Wings

British reconnaissance planes found these seven Axis planes on the Tunis airdrome following an attack by British Beaufighters on the previous day. Five German Ju.-52 troop carriers appear at top and right. Above burned-out Italian SM-81 is another SM-81 with German markings.

General Stilwell Goes to New Delhi

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 14

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of United States Forces in China, Burma, and India, was reported by the All-India Radio today to have arrived at Allied headquarters in New Delhi from Chungking.

The broadcast was recorded here by CBS.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander in Chief of the Indian Army, has concluded a flying visit to Ceylon, where he conferred with senior officers of the Ceylon Command.

Mediterranean:

British Submarines Sink Axis Vessels

British submarines stalking Italy's coastal waters have sunk two more Africa-bound Axis ships, including an armed merchant cruiser, scored three hits on others in a convoy only two 30 miles from Naples, and sunk two other supply vessels off Libya where daring raids were made on shipping inside enemy harbors.

The spreading submarine campaign in the Mediterranean was announced by the Admiralty following the official disclosure Saturday of the shelling of the Italian coast, torpedoing of four troop or supply ships, and destruction of a merchantman and an antisubmarine ship by submersibles of the Royal Fleet.

One of the most audacious performances was turned in by a submarine which surfaced at Buerat el Hsun, about midway between Tripoli and El Agheila, and damaged two anchored Axis supply ships with shellfire.

At Ras Ali, another Libyan anchorage, a submarine torpedoed and blew up barges laden with ammunition for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps.

On the gulf of Sirte, Ras Ali is 320 miles east of Tripoli and near El Agheila.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Destroyer Sunk by Americans

American dive bombers and warships sank one Japanese destroyer and damaged at least four others the United States Navy reported, when the Japanese undertook last week another desperate sally to strengthen their forces on Guadalcanal Island.

One United States torpedo boat was lost.

Further, a communiqué disclosed, Army Flying Fortresses stepped up their offensive against Japan's new Munda airfield on New Georgia Island, only 150 miles from Guadalcanal.

In two days, the planes attacked the enemy base with more than 27,500 pounds of bombs, including four 1,000-pounders that hit squarely on the flight strip.

The outburst of intense activity around Guadalcanal — unusual since Japan's greatest bid to reconquer the island, was broken up in mid-November—began Dec. 11. At the same time, there was a brief flurry of action in the winter-locked North Pacific. The communiqué said three Army medium bombers (Martin B26s) bombed an already damaged enemy ship aground at Kiska Island and bombed and strafed shore installations.

Japanese Force Approached Island

The main fighting of the two-day period in the Solomons began at 6 p. m. Friday when the Japanese task force, consisting of 11 destroyers, drew close to Guadalcanal. Normally the Japanese load each destroyer on such a mission with about 150 men plus supplies. Reports made no mention of transports, and the Japanese evidently expected as many ships as possible to fight their way through on their own, if necessary.

Whether any actually reached the enemy-held northwestern hump of the island—where the Japanese have been virtually isolated since early November—was not known here, a naval spokesman said.

Guadalcanal's Douglas Dauntless dive bombers, with either Navy or Marine Corps pilots, and Army Airacobra fighters made the first attatck. Bomb hits were scored on five destroyers. This did not stop the task force, however.

At 12:35 a. m. Saturday, naval surface craft attacked. They reported sinking one destroyer, setting another afire and probably sinking it, and damaging a third. The American vessels included torpedo boats for it was at this time that one of these speedy little fighters was lost.

The exact number of Japanese ships sunk and damaged could not be determined from the communiqué nor could naval officers state it. If the three ships hit in the second attack were in addition to the five hit in the first, the total was eight. But if these three were among the five damaged in the first attack then the total was only five. Using that minimum figure, Japan's ship casualties in the Solomons campaign now stand at 53 vessels sunk, 5 probably sunk and 83 damaged—total, 141.

Buna Under Fire:

Japanese Continue Stubborn Defense

Allied forces in the Buna area of New Guinea kept the Japanese positions there under a continuous artillery and mortar fire Sunday while fighters and bombers attacked the stubborn defenders from the air, an Allied communiqué reported.

The Japanese, making a desperate last stand in a narrow coastal sector around Buna, maintained their resistance from cleverly constructed pill boxes. They also were receiving some support in the air, the Allied communiqué reporting that two enemy fighters were shot down by an Allied reconnaissance plane near Buna.

Allied troops, it was said, advanced slightly in the Sanananda sector between Buna and Gona, now in Allied hands. Patrols continued to mop up Japanese stragglers west of Gona.

Hudson bombers raided enemy installations at Salamaua, a supply port for the Japanese forces in New Guinea.

Russian Front:

Soviet Offensive Facing Deadlock

The double-barrelled Russian offensive on the Stalingrad and central fronts appeared to be approaching a deadlock with the Germans unable to get a sustained counteroffensive rolling, but still slowing the Red Army's progress with vicious and repeated counterattacks.

Since the Russian offensive started Nov. 19 on the Stalingrad front and six days later on the central front no important German progress has been reported in the effort to restore Nazi positions.

Military observers expressed belief, however, that any deadlock would be shortlived. They asserted that as the winter deepened, increasing German difficulties more than Russian, the opportunity would come for the Red Army to deal heavy new blows before the German Command could extricate its forces now in difficulties between the Don and Volga Rivers west of Stalingrad and around Rzhev.

The Red Army has massed artillery along its newly won lines and is battering enemy concentrations south and west of Stalingrad and keeping up a protective fire northwest of the city while the Russians consolidate their positions.

The Germans, who were caught unprepared a year ago by an unusually severe winter, had better luck this year. The winter has been mild so far, permitting them to keep tanks in operation. Although the first snows have fallen, they have left only a thin coat and heavy, clogging drifts have not yet occurred.

The Germans launched "a powerful attack with considerable forces" south of Stalingrad Sunday, a communiqué said.

The Russians reported that this attack and three subsequent counterattacks were thrown back.

RAF Hits Reich:

Trains, Vessels And Barges Strafed

British planes attacked the Nazi transport system in Northwest Germany, France, and the Low Countries yesterday shooting up barges, trains, tugs, and canals, the British Air Ministry announced.

Four freight trains and one troop train were shot up as well as several locomotives and a small merchant ship in a canal. Nine barges and two tugs were reported damaged.

One fighter was lost.

Two Belgian pilots attacked a train on the Ostend-Bruges lines in Northwest Belgium. They said the train jerked to a stop and that 60 Nazi soldiers jumped out and scattered for cover. The Air Ministry said one pilot flew so low strafing the soldiers that he brought back several yards of telegraph wire attached to his plane.

Flying Fortresses and their fighter escort made a raid on Rouen, shooting down 23 German planes against a loss of only two bombers and four fighters, an Allied spokesman said.

Heavy cloud banks obscured the results of the bombing at Rouen, an important railway center in Northern France.

Enemy fighters challenged the Fortresses when they reached the French coast and followed them all the way to the target and back to the Channel, the Allied spokesman said.

U-Boat Toll:

Eight Vessels Sunk In Western Atlantic

Axis submarines, putting most of the pressure on merchant ships plying the narrow stretch of the Atlantic between South America and West Africa, sank eight more ships in the Western Atlantic last week, Navy announcements and other reports disclosed.

Six of the sinkings occurred in the South Atlantic while one vessel was sunk off the United States and another off Canada. The total over the seven-day period raised to 556 the Associated Press count of announced sinkings of Allied and neutral merchant ships in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

In the year and week since the Japanese attack, nearly 6,000 crewmen and passengers have been lost with these ships. About 3,740 are known fatalities while little hope is held for most of the 2,233 announced missing.

Of the eight ships sunk last week, 3 were American, 2 were of the United Nations, unidentified by nationality, and 1 each were of Rumanian, Greek, and Canadian registry.

The tabulation:

	Dec. 6-12	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	1	192
Off Canada	1	50
In Caribbean	0	175
In Gulf of Mexico	0	46
Off South America	6	93
Totals	8	556

Manchuria:

1,000,000 Japanese Reported in Region

An official Chinese review of conditions in Manchuria said that about 1,000,000 Japanese troops are concentrated in that region and Japanese military preparations there have been increased considerably in the past year.

The estimate of 1,000,000 Japanese troops in Manchuria has not been confirmed by other authorities and is about double earlier estimates.

The review said the Japanese had built fortifications along the southern bank of the Amur River and the western bank of the Ussuri both of which form boundaries between Japan's puppet empire of Manchukuo and Russian Siberia.

Meanwhile Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked the Japanese airdrome at Magwe, Burma, Sunday night, scoring hits on runways and aircraft dispersal bays, a British communiqué announced.

All the British planes returned safely, the bulletin said.

Führer Faces Crucial Test In Mediterranean Strategy

Continued from Page 1

forces still batter against unchanged lines in Tunis. It means that the fall of Tripoli would not necessarily lead to an early fall of Tunisia. Some experts conceive of Hitler holding out in Tunis and Bizerte well into next spring and even summer with all the rest of Africa in United Nations hands and a through line of supply and communication running south of the German positions in Tunisia.

Long-Sought Territory

It seems fairly clear by this time that Hitler is not going to abandon a bridgehead in Africa lightly. He can come so near to maintaining a strangle hold on the Mediterranean as an Allied supply line so long as he holds Tunis and Bizerte that he undoubtedly will hang on for that reason to the utmost.

Behind that is another long range reason. Africa has always been of first importance in Nazi planning. They want it for its enormous raw material resources, for the careers it can offer to the Nazi elite, for the satisfaction it would give to the German ego, and for its vital importance to world strategy.

They never expected to capture it quickly or easily. But Hitler has always attached first importance to the maintenance of a bridgehead in Africa. He has never given Marshal Rommel quite the margin of strength he needed to conquer anything outside of Libya, but up to now he has always given him ample to hold his bridgehead.

Blow to Der Führer's Face

During the first year of the war the assignment of Nazi leaders to the governorships of the various parts of Africa was one of the most discussed single subjects among the wives of the party elite. The maneuvering which went on for preferential position on the African list kept the gossips supplied with an endless supply of anecdotes.

Hitler is obviously not going to relinquish his claim to all that easily. The loss of an African bridgehead would be a worse blow to the self-confidence of the Nazi leadership and to Hitler's military prestige in their eyes than the loss of Guadalcanal was to the Japanese. Having a foothold in Africa is a symbol to them.

But this attachment does not apply to any one particular place. The Nazi face could be saved just as much in Tunis as in Tripoli, and much more easily. Hence the possibility that the real final battle for North Africa will be fought in Tunisia around the semicircular defense line which the Germans have succeeded in throwing up around Tunis and Bizerte, and that this great battle for Tunis may be fought even after Tripoli has fallen.

Or, to put it differently, the public back at home should not allow itself to be too disappointed if the fighting in Africa continues for some time, even for as much as another four or five months. It can go much faster, but any time under four months that it takes to complete the conquest of Africa will be just so much to the good.

Manpower

Continued from Page 1

power boss, Mr. McNutt said today that he now has new authority to make the U. S. Employment Service the sole hiring agency for war industry workers. In the past much of the recruiting and hiring of workers has been done either by employers directly or through labor unions.

Effort Against Hoarding

Clearance of all workers through the U. S. E. S., Mr. McNutt said, "is the one way of getting away from labor hoarding and pirating."

Pressed to say what penalties could be imposed on industries which refuse to consult the U. S. E. S., Mr. McNutt replied, "Let's not get disturbed about compulsion. The discipline of loyalty is better than the discipline of force" anyway.

Referring to the "manpower problem" within the U. S. E. S., Mr. McNutt read figures showing that out of 17,710 jobs 8,128 had been quit during the first 10 months of 1942 chiefly because of poor pay, long hours, and competition from better-paying industries.

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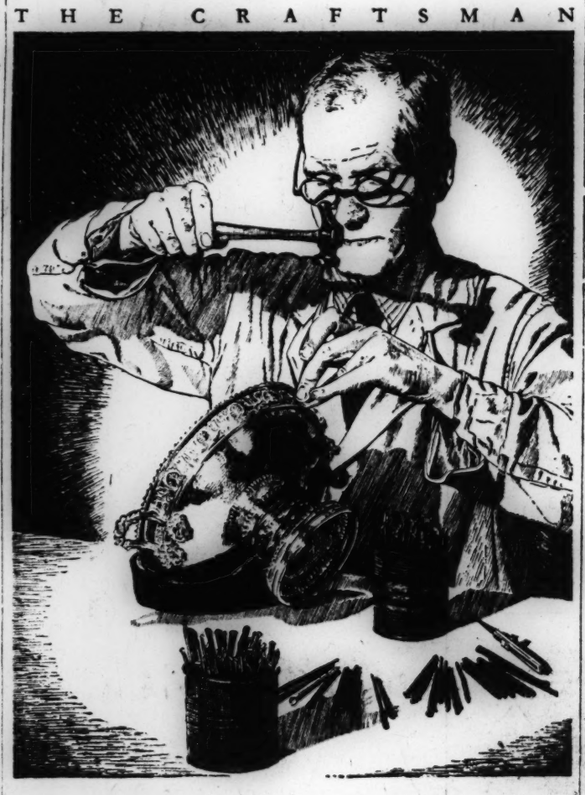

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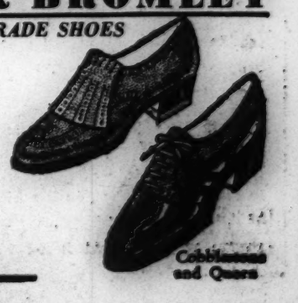


Cobblestone and Quorn

Hard-Fisted Naziism Hits South France; News and Speeches Now Fully Anti-Allied

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

France, now entirely occupied by Hitler's legions, becomes increasingly isolated from the Anglo-Saxon countries and from the neutral territories as well. Communications with Spain and Switzerland have been interrupted for more than a week and even code telegrams of neutral Embassies in Vichy to their Governments have been prohibited.

There is no doubt that today Vichy's radio stations are entirely German-controlled. The Nazis, moreover, are not only anxious to hinder information from coming out of France; they, at the same time, are ruthlessly censoring all incoming news and are suppressing the last remnants of French independent publications.

A new wave of Nazi propaganda is sweeping over France. The Nazis are using the French radio, newspapers and movies in a final effort to convince the French people that their salvation lies in complete subjection to Germany and to its French Quisling government.

Ever since the Franco-German armistice, Vichy-French broadcasting has been supervised by the Germans. Otto Abetz, German Ambassador in France, imposed on the Pétain Government Paul Marion, one of the most devoted collaborationists and outstanding leader of Doriot's Popular Party, who became chief of Vichy's information and propaganda service.

When Pierre Laval returned to power, the information services were put under his personal control while M. Marion remained as his second. Vichy broadcasting became now entirely hostile to the Allies and frequently even insulted United Nations' statesmen.

Fabricated News

Today, Vichy stations still try to maintain the fiction that they are independent, but they are actually transmitting German fabricated news and propaganda speeches. Underground reports from France indicate that the entire staffs of the most important stations, Vichy and Lyons, have been dismissed and that, at present, German technicians and some French fascists are handling French broadcasts. This complete shaking-up of Vichy's information-service is due to Nazi retaliation for Vichy broadcasts during the occupation period. The French staff was held responsible for the transmission of Marshal Pétain's protest against Germany's break of the Armistice treaty.

How anxious the Nazis and their French friends are to prevent foreign news from reaching the French people, is hinted by a recent amendment to the Penal Code, published in the Vichy "Journal Officiel." By this new law, the Government receives power "to confiscate radio receiving sets, loudspeakers and gramophones." This decree is likely to be a preparatory step to taking away from the French all radio sets which were able to receive foreign broadcasts.

Press Rigorously Censored

Press freedom in France had already been curtailed before the German move southward. Censorship restrictions had been developed to a point where the independence of French newspapers had virtually disappeared.

Yet despite strict government control over French newspapers, some of the oldest and most distinguished publications as Le Temps and Figaro still showed some remnants of intellectual independence. Their military reviewers tried to give a somewhat objective picture of the war situation and many leading articles, especially those of Count Wladimir d'Ormesson in the Figaro, courageously defended the cause of French civilization against the Nazi ideology.

According to latest reports from France, however, Le Temps, "Figaro," "Le Gournal" and the Vichy edition of Paris Soir have been suppressed by the German High Command. At the same time the Nazis are endeavoring to stimulate sale of Paris newspapers which are published by Abetz's French fascist "brain trust." The Germans, moreover, are buying up French newspapers in the formerly unoccupied zone.

Swiss newspapers, which were largely read in the unoccupied zone, are no more allowed to enter France.

Before the war, French film production ranked first in Europe. A number of French films were even exhibited in the United States and rivaled the best Hollywood productions.

Today, the French movie industry is dead. It has been systematically killed by the Nazis who have cut its supplies and interdicted the production of new French films.

While eliminating independent French production, the Nazis are seizing French production facilities and are purchasing chains of movie theaters all over France. Showing of American films has long been forbidden in German-occupied France and some weeks ago, Pierre Laval extended this prohibition to Vichy-France. As new French films are practically no longer produced, French movie theaters, even if they are still in French hands, are obliged to present German films or French films produced in German-controlled Paris studios.

Set Up Film Industry

The Nazis, meanwhile, have set up their own film industry in France. This organization is headed by Herr Greven, administrator of the German Universum Film A. G. (UFA). Today, 75 per cent of French film production is in German hands and is sponsored by a new German organization, the Continental Film Society.

Already before the occupation, French newsreel in Vichy French had to include one third of German war pictures. The French "Pathé-Gaumont" news-week will now be suppressed and will be replaced by entirely German newsreels.

The Nazis are also producing short films especially designated to be presented in French agricultural communities.

Although French crowds frequently manifest against German films and especially against Nazi newsreels, German films are more likely to influence public opinion in France than any other kind of German propaganda.

Today's life is hard and sad in France and movies are almost the only distraction of a hungry and freezing population.

'Technical' Program Prepared at Dakar

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 14

Brig. Gen. Shepler W. Fitzgerald, leader of the American Mission to Dakar, left that French West African naval and air base yesterday after having completed the "technical arrangements" necessary there for the aid of the United Nations, a Dakar broadcast said.

The broadcast, heard by CBS in New York, said several members of the mission would stay on in Dakar to put into effect the arrangements decided upon.

General Fitzgerald and members of his mission were entertained by Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson at a dinner and met the principal civilian and military leaders of French West Africa, the radio added.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 14—A revival of national feeling in France following events at Toulon has caused the Germans to conclude that a more realistic and hard-fisted policy is necessary toward the French who now seem insufficiently crushed or "co-ordinated."

German leaders now realize that military collaboration with any French military force is impossible. Moreover the adhesion of the Vichy Government to the anti-Communist pact would not have any great significance at present.

Hence the German High Command is solving the numerous problems brought up by the occupation of Southern France with straight-shooting military directness and methods more suitable to a state of war than a state of armistice. Chief of these problems is the security of the German Army. Promises made to Pierre Laval by which the Germans hoped to obtain the complete co-operation of the Vichy Government have now been thrown in the ash can with the terms of the armistice convention of 1940.

Repetition of Old Methods

The present status and treatment of France in no way differs from that customarily meted out by the Germans to occupied countries.

Reports vary as to type of soldiers being used to shackle the key points of France. These soldiers, it appears, however, no longer are dressed in the trim uniforms used in 1939; nor do they correspond in age and enthusiasm to the 1939 dynamic youthful troops which marched through Paris in 1940 to the stunned admiration of Parisians.

Disgruntled and shabby in made-over uniforms of various nationalities though they be, nevertheless these troops are sufficient with their modern weapons to take over and hold the key points.

They stand wearily on guard at railways and on roads leading from occupied to "unoccupied" zones and "cover" the Spanish and Swiss borders.

Their job is to protect the rear for better troops defending the Mediterranean shore.

Close Check-Up Maintained

A strict military checkup is regarded as so important that it is also being extended as rapidly as possible to administrative apparatus as well. This doubtless will mean the appointment of German military chiefs in large regional centers of Southern France to supervise the activities of French Prefects and regulate the daily life of the population.

It is possible that differences in administration will continue between occupied and former non-occupied zones to judge from the maintenance of a line of demarcation.

To prepare the population of France for this change of regime German authorities deemed it necessary to instil in the French people a lively fear of reprisals in case they should not remain docile.

They have proceeded, with the help of the Gestapo, to carry out mass arrests of all important personalities who by their hostile or merely reserved attitude toward M. Laval's policies have made them suspect.

However, the Germans are not stopping there. Their insistence on the introduction into the Laval Cabinet of pro-fascists like Jacques Doriot and Marcel Déat who—especially the former—have always seemed to the Germans to be closer to the masses than M. Laval reveals a German desire to check hostility of Leftist workers by M. Doriot's pro-German National Socialistic Workers' movement.

To support M. Doriot's efforts in this direction German propaganda has seized upon the "Darlan affair" to unleash a violent campaign against what it calls the "plutocratic tendencies of American imperialism."

Propaganda on Capitalists

The German radio states that behind Admiral Darlan stand leading representatives of Comité des Forges and French high finance, and it states further that the agreement signed with Admiral Darlan by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been approved not only by the White House but also by Wall Street and the City.

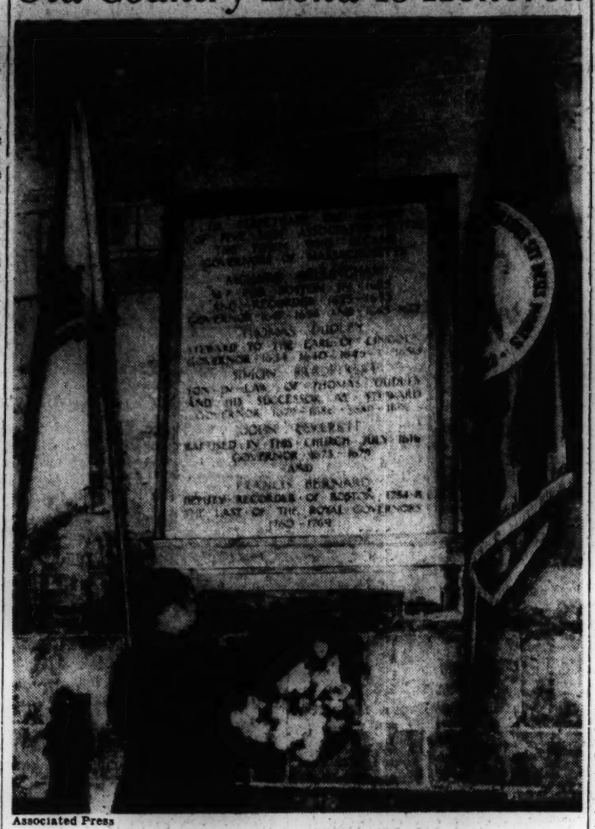
The Berlin propaganda offensive states that a conspiracy of Franco-Anglo-Saxon capitalists is afoot to reconstruct the France of tomorrow under the rule of Admiral Darlan.

German propaganda has made the most of the North African situation to confuse the working classes and the petite bourgeoisie who are extremely irritated by the role played by the former chief of French naval forces.

Official circles in Rome were deeply interested in the new political orientation of Germany toward France. Italians were afraid they would be forced to pay dearly for the promises made to M. Laval by the Germans to obtain the military collaboration of France.

The disappointment experienced by Berlin in this matter has reassured the Italian leaders, who are now strengthening their hold on French territories occupied by Italy.

Old Country Bond Is Honored



Associated Press

Britain Observes Thanksgiving Day

At a ceremony on Thanksgiving Day at Boston, England, Lieut. Col. A. L. Streeter of the United States forces placed a wreath at the monument of the five governors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who came from Boston, England.

Last Man Deep Down in Coolidge Rescued on Rope Through Ventilator

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Two engineroom men who got away in the last lifeboat to leave the 21,000-ton liner President Coolidge, told of their escape and of the ship's loss.

The Navy reported at Washington the once-palatial vessel, serving as a transport, sank in the South Pacific after hitting a mine. Only four of the more than 4,000 aboard were lost.

Charles Ross of San Francisco, a fireman, and John Paton of this city, first assistant engineer, told of the experience.

"I was on duty in the fireroom," Mr. Ross related, "when the first explosion came. All I remember is a blast, then everything went black. When I came to all the lights were out and the water was rising rapidly. I was alone and the explosion had knocked down all the ladders.

"Suddenly the ship rolled to her side and I saw a glimmer of light directly overhead. I realized I was beneath a ventilator and might have a chance to get away."

He tried to climb out but the only handhold was six feet above his head. He decided to yell. He heard an answering voice, it was Mr. Paton's.

"Paton threw a rope down the ventilator," Mr. Ross said, "but the ship was listing so much the rope swung away from me. Then he climbed down into the ventilator to direct the rope to me, but when i got it I was too weak to hold on.

"Paton climbed down, secured the rope around me, and he and the chief engineer pulled me out."

They were the last to pull away from the Coolidge.

They saw the huge liner settle by the stern, and slide quietly out of sight beneath the sea.

Tydings Fears Danger of Losing Government Of, By and For People

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14 (AP)—Calling for decentralization of the Office of Price Administration, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland declared yesterday that rationing and price control had demonstrated that many persons believed "the whole country should be run from Washington."

"There are many men in America, I am sorry to say, who believe that States, cities and counties should pass out of existence," he said in an address prepared for delivery over Radio Station WBAL.

Senator Tydings voiced the opinion that the Senate made a mistake when it relinquished its constitutional right to confirm the appointment of "officials who administer the laws of the United States."

"The result is that now the Congress has little control over the confusion, the abuses, the red tape, the waste and the unwarranted interference with legitimate business against which the whole country is now complaining."

"There must be less detail work done at Washington and more in the field," he declared. "The whole process must be simplified. It is now so complicated that merchants, businessmen and ordinary citizens are put to great expense and forced to devote hours of valuable time in order to comply with the thousands of rules and regulations that they must know and follow to escape heavy punishment."

An "important and evident truth" to be learned from rationing and price control administration, he continued, was that "what is happening in rationing and price control is what the people of America can expect to happen when local self-government is more and more curtailed and matters are more and more centralized in the capital at Washington."

Senator Tydings asserted that if State and local governments disappeared, "then the people would be entirely at the mercy of a far-off, impersonal unelected, rambling, bureaucratic monstrosity here in Washington which already wastes the time, money and destroys the democracy of the people."

Royalty and Gypsies Scan Beveridge Plan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—After a week of lively discussion in Britain on the Beveridge social security plan, views for and against have begun to crystallize more clearly.

From Buckingham Palace to the humblest homes it has been the topic of the week. Sir William Beveridge himself had a heart-to-heart talk last week with King George about the plan. Considered opinions are being hammered out through discussion in the royal drawing room just as they are in the gypsy caravan in the surrey woodland I visited to inspect gas masks.

Sir William and the War Cabinet, and, M. P.'s and the press have all got their ears to the ground listening to public opinion which will ultimately decide whether the plan is adopted or not, or if changes and modifications are desirable in the original draft.

The Question of Initiative

One of the questions raised most widely has been, "Wouldn't the £2 a week life-long standard of security aimed at for all Britons stifle initiative?"

Sir William sought an answer to this himself yesterday at a public lunch here when he declared: "Adventurous people are those who are properly fed."

He added that the founders of those two great adventures—the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations—went forth for ideas—freedom of thought and government—not because they were starving.

Moreover, to many a British workingman it looks as if anxiety about national initiative comes mainly from quarters which haven't much personal experience in the line of poverty.

The question, "Can Britain afford the Beveridge plan?" was answered by Sir William yesterday in a brief counterquestion, "Can we afford not to do this?"

Redistribution of Income

He added that he envisaged that redistribution of income was necessary as a first step. Ultimately elimination of want would really depend on how productive can the industries of Britain be made.

And it is on this question of Britain's industrial future that the most interesting economic discussions are now taking place.

There are two main schools of thought—one which holds that Britain need not expect to be much poorer after the war when it has the same people, machines, skill and other qualities with which to produce.

The other school of thought takes a more cautious view, contending that the British standard of living will be decided, not so much by the Beveridge plan, as by Britain's ability to establish a proper balance between imports and exports which is a question which has to be decided in collaboration with other nations.

Issues Are Interrelated

It is also stressed that however desirable may be a further advance in social security, the project must be considered in relation to other national obligations such as the servicing of the astronomical national debt; improving education; developing the colonies; and sharing in armed security to ensure peace in the future.

All these developments are held by some commentators to be as important as social security, and, therefore, all should be considered together.

A reply to this is that if a definite start isn't made somewhere there will be a long and, maybe fatal, delay in starting to give concrete form to those ideals which have been so often cited as United Nations peace aims.

In the meantime political parties and organizations are deciding how to line themselves up. The Labor movement, for instance, is reported solidly behind the Beveridge plan in its broad general principles.

This news has followed Sir William's meeting with the Trades Union Congress. The Parliamentary Labor Party is also firmly backing the plan.

Sir William himself prefers to consider the plan a move neither toward capitalism or socialism, but rather a straight down-the-middle-of-the-road between them. He would like to see the legislation handled in Parliament on a non-party basis.

Beveridge on Air

Sir William Beveridge will discuss the far-reaching British social security plan over the radio today. He will broadcast at 5 p. m., E.W.T. and will be heard locally over Station WEEI.

Call by Darlan to Moslems

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, in a statement broadcast by the Algiers radio, urged the Moslems of North and West Africa to join the Allies to "drive into the sea the despicable Italians and their German masters" and deliver the Moslems in Tripoli "from the yoke of a merciless 30-year domination."

Then, Admiral Darlan said, the Allies "must take our arms to the mainland of Italy itself." The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Tomorrow," Admiral Darlan continued, "in a period of peace and prosperity we shall build together a better world in which the weak will be protected, in which there will be room for large and small nations, in which sacred tenets of religion will be respected."

Senegalese Allies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Fifty thousand French Senegalese troops soon may reinforce the United Nations forces in North Africa, according to the Office of War Information.

The Senegalese, rated among the best troops in France's colonial empire, distinguished themselves in the Battle of France in 1940, and are described by the OWI as particularly formidable fighters at close range.

The Senegalese, like the rest of the French Colonial Army, however, are believed to be short of modern equipment.

Joplin Ration Board Tackles Fuel Problem

JOPLIN, Mo., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Joplin War Rationing Board decided Dec. 12 to proceed with administration of the fuel oil rationing program, which earlier it criticized as too complicated.

The Board said it would go ahead with the program under concessions of liberalized procedure, made by the State OPA, "in view of the Truman Investigating Committee's report that fuel oil rationing in the Midwest is necessary to the war effort."

The State OPA, after the Joplin Board had threatened to cease handling fuel rationing, promised additional help and simplified procedure, calling attention to a liberalized interpretation of regulations which gave local boards greater discretionary powers.

Chairman Tom J. Molloy said, however, in its statement, the board "stands firm in its position that the procedure in forms and methods of oil rationing still are needlessly complicated."

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Supreme Court to Review Chain Radiocasting Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a decision which dismissed suits by the National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., seeking to enjoin the Communications Commission from enforcing restrictions on chain radiocasting.

A three-judge Federal Court at New York held that the Commission's action was authorized by the Federal Communications Act. Enforcement of the order was stayed temporarily, however, until Feb. 1, 1943, to permit an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the retired Chief Justice, and John T. Cahill, New York Attorneys for the companies, have contended that the FCC regulations barring exclusive contracts with affiliated stations had caused the networks "drastic damage."

The Commission said the regulations were based on the belief that "broadcasting stations would be reasonably available for programs of local and regional, as well as national, interest" and that "communities should, as far as practicable, have available service from more than one or all networks."

Joining the Supreme Court appeal were the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, which owns and operates Station WOW in Omaha, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, which owns and operates Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., intervened in the litigation on the side of the FCC.

In another action, today, the Court refused to review the first decision delivered by the United States Emergency Court of Appeals, which was in favor of Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The Court of Appeals held that provisions of the 1942 Emergency Price Control Act authorizing a judicial review of protests against price schedules did not apply to a transaction completed prior to the effective date of the Act and governed by a price schedule issued by Mr. Henderson under an executive order.

Dismissal of a protest by the Galban Lobo Company, S. A., of Cuba was ordered by the Emergency Court of Appeals, set up under the Price Control Act to hear complaints.

The Company contended it had lost $36,916 on 4,000 tons of sugar sold to the Imperial Sugar Company of Sugarland, Texas. The latter company was said to have refused to pay the price sought on the ground that it exceeded the maximum permitted by a price schedule issued by Mr. Henderson before the Act became effective.

Opposing a Supreme Court review, the Justice Department said no other company would be affected by the outcome of this controversy.

American Internees In Belgium Moved

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Americans who were interned in Belgium when the United States entered the war have been transferred to Germany's Internment Camp No. 7, an ancient Episcopal chateau, the Belgian news agency Inbel said today.

The internees were reported to range in age from 16 to 76 but the total number was not learned.

The agency said the Germans had compelled about 10,000 Belgians to move from coastal homes to the interior.

Profits Lost By War Needs Not Up to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a veto message, questioned today the advisability of the Government's paying individuals profits they might have realized had they received materials which instead were requisitioned for war purposes.

On grounds it would establish "an undesirable precedent" for similar cases arising from requisitioning, priorities and allocations, Mr. Roosevelt rejected a bill which would have let the Court of Claims handle a $195,000 claim by John L. Alcock of Baltimore, dating back to World War I.

The Government in 1918 directed Mr. Alcock's suppliers to discontinue shipments to him of lumber he had contracted to sell and deliver in Scotland. Mr. Alcock contended he should be reimbursed for the profits he would have realized.

"In the conduct of war . . .," the President said in a message to the House, "the Government is frequently constrained to requisition and allocate material. In case it requisitions material, it pays just compensation. There is neither a legal nor a moral obligation on its part, however, to reimburse persons who would have purchased the material so requisitioned and would have realized profits on its resale.

"Moreover, it should be observed that the approval of this bill may create an undesirable precedent for numberless similar bills in behalf of individuals whose contracts have been or may be frustrated during the present war by reason of requisitioning of materials from their suppliers, priorities and allocations. The financial burden that would result is one that the Government should not in equity and good conscience be required to undertake."

Turpentine 'Rubber' Bewilders Senators

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A man who said he proposed to manufacture synthetic rubber from turpentine at a cost of eight cents a pound described the chemical processes here to a group of bewildered Senators.

When Alfred M. Spanier of Detroit had concluded his testimony, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, confessed that the explanation was beyond his depth, but asserted his Senate agriculture subcommittee would aid Mr. Spanier in presenting it to Government agencies.

"I don't know any more about it than a cow does about handling a musket," Senator Gillette asserted.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon wanted to see the product itself, rather than a filter disc brought along by Mr. Spanier, adding "there are thousands of theories floating around."

Mr. Spanier, President of General Catalytics, Inc., said difficulty in getting priorities on pressure gauges, thermometers and other materials was holding up construction of a pilot or test plant in Detroit.

The plant, he said, "would be comprised of any number of units having a capacity of one ton of finished rubber an hour operating 24 hours per day," with each unit requiring approximately six and a half barrels of turpentine an hour.

Reduction in Land Tax Affords Relief in Egypt

WASHINGTON—A law intended to afford relief to small agricultural landowners in the form of a reduction in land taxes was recently enacted in Egypt, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

The law is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1942, and provides for cancellation of the payment of the land tax where the amount does not exceed P. T. 50 (approximately $2.00) a year. Owners whose lands are taxed more than that amount but not in excess of P. E. 1,000 a year are exempted from payment of part of the tax in conformity with a sliding scale, which allows a greater percentage of exemption to those whose taxes fall in the lower brackets.

Father Greets Hero Son

Associated Press

San Francisco's Acting Commander Comes Home

Commander Bruce McCandless (center), who as a lieutenant commander took charge of the U. S. S. San Francisco when the cruiser's ranking officers were killed during its battle with Japanese warships in the Solomons, was greeted by his father, Capt. Byron McCandless (right) when the cruiser reached San Francisco. Captain McCandless is commander of the destroyer base at San Diego, Calif. At left is Capt. Albert F. France, Jr., now commander of the San Francisco.

Cruiser's Hero Commander Gets Congressional Medal

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Youthful Bruce McCandless, "a great boy for guns," received the nation's highest honor from the topmost Admiral of the Navy on the gallant cruiser San Francisco.

In ceremonies amid the grim scares of battle, Admiral Ernest J. King decorated Commander McCandless with the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Commander McCandless took command of the flagship San Francisco and brought it victoriously through a torrent of shells off Savo Island in the Solomon Islands last Nov. 13 after most of his senior officers were killed and he himself wounded.

At the ceremony here he stood on the deck of his battered ship and listened at attention while Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, read a citation signed by President Roosevelt. He exchanged a few inaudible words with the admiral, then stepped back into a group of surrounding officers.

Thousands Attend

Hundreds of veteran bluejackets lined the deck, and crowded atop bordering catapults or nearby cranes. Across a few hundred feet of water on a neighboring pier stood thousands of San Franciscans who had packed their waterfront vantage point almost every daylight hour since the damaged ship slipped into the Golden Gate Dec. 11.

It was on the San Francisco—which blew up a Japanese cruiser, sank a destroyer and crippled a battleship so badly it was later sunk—that Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan and Capt. Cassin Young were killed in the winning battle against heavy odds.

"Superb initiative," "distinguished service above and beyond the call of duty," "great seamanship and great courage"—these were a few of the phrases applied to Commander McCandless in the citation.

The San Francisco itself already has been designated to receive the first plaque the nation ever has awarded to a fighting ship. Admittedly badly damaged but still under it own power, it came into San Francisco Bay headed for the Mare Island Navy Yard and much-needed repairs.

Parents and Wife There

Among the witnesses at the ceremonies was Capt. Byron McCandless, commander of the destroyer base at San Diego whose pride in the son he called "great for guns" was all but brimming over. Also present were the proud mother, and Commander McCandless' wife, Sue, whose home is in Long Beach, Calif.

And there were other top Navy men, including Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commander of the Western Sea Frontier, and Capt. Albert F. France, Jr., of New York, who now commands the San Francisco.

The entire waterfront seemed quiet and bowed during the brief ceremonies. Suddenly the ship's loudspeaker system broke the silence, announcing: "Prepare for liberty."

There were whoops of joy as the bluejackets fled the dignity of the deck to seek a long-awaited surcease from war.

Gallant Names

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The shell-pocked cruiser San Francisco, after two days of public exhibition, hauled in its cables yesterday and weighed for Mare Island Navy Yard for repair of the damage it received in a heroic battle against the Japanese at Savo Island in the Solomons.

Meantime the Navy reported that three new destroyers would be named the Callaghan, Scott and Young for naval officers who were killed in the engagement.

They will be named for Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan of Oakland, commander of the task force whose flagship was the San Francisco; Rear Admiral Norman Scott, who commanded the Cruiser Division; and for Capt. Cassin Young, who commanded the San Francisco.

Greek Unit to Fight for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Formation of a Greek battalion in the Army of the United States has been announced.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said organization of the infantry unit would begin immediately. Enlisted personnel so far as practicable will be Greek nationals, including those who have taken out first papers for American citizenship.

American citizens of Greek extraction who already are in the service may request transfer to the Greek battalion. Officers during the organization will be United States citizens. They will be replaced later by Greek nationals picked from the ranks for training as officers.

Secretary Stimson also told his press conference that the 2,000 officers and men of the Army War Show would be assigned to field units after a final Dec. 20 performance at Atlanta.

Organized as a task force under command of Col. W. T. Bals, the show opened its tour June 12 at Baltimore. It has given 95 performances in 16 cities, taking in more than $1,000,000 for the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

100 Lost in Dance Hall Fire

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Dec. 14 (AP)—Investigation into the cause of a barn dance fire and panic that resulted in 100 fatalities and injuries to 102 persons was pressed here today, as those who were rescued and other eyewitnesses were questioned.

Meanwhile, an offer of medical assistance and supplies came from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Mass., where investigation into a similar disaster is now being conducted. Mayor Andrew Carnell of St. John's said this morning, however, that "the situation is well in hand" and that outside help was not necessary.

Like Boston's Cocoanut Grove fire, which claimed nearly 500 victims, many were trampled in the rush for exits, and there were numerous servicemen and women among them. Some of these are believed to have been Americans.

A Knights of Columbus hostel for men in the armed services, the wooden structure was crowded with 500 persons when fire roared through the building and burst from the doors and windows in huge columns of flame that towered in the sky.

Sixty-nine of the fatalities had been identified last night. It was not known how many women were lost and exact figures were not announced on the number of Canadian Navy, Army, and Air Force personnel lost.

Juvenile Delinquency Report Not Alarming

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The National Probation Association reports wartime juvenile delinquency conditions in the United States are not alarming.

Executive Director Charles L. Chute, writing in the organization's magazine "Probation," declared that in many American cities the number of offenses by children had been decreasing in recent years.

"Much publicity has been given to an increase in New York City," he wrote. "When analyzed this increase is by no means startling."

For the first 11 months of 1942, the increase was 11 per cent over the previous year in the nation's largest city, he said, but delinquency in 1941 was only slightly higher than in 1940 when cases were at an almost all-time low.

Mr. Chute reported that in addition to New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Hartford, Salt Lake City, Springfield, Mass., Portland, Ore., and several California cities had juvenile delinquency increases this year.

Jingle-Jangle Soldier Sings Thrice to Queen

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Dec. 14

Lieut. George T. Culp of Philadelphia learned that a soldier can look at a Queen—and sing to her, too.

Lieutenant Culp wrote home that he sang by request of Queen Mother Mary of England a "hot medley" of "Three Little Sisters," "Rise and Shine," and "Jingle, Jangle, Jingle."

October Employment Sets Record for U. S.

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 14

Total employment in the United States, including the armed forces, rose to a new record high of 59,500,000 persons in October, the National Industrial Conference Board announced today.

This was a gain of fully 300,000 over September; of 5,250,000 for the year and 10,000,000 above 1940, the Board said. The number of persons now employed stands at 4,000,000 above the estimated peacetime labor force.

One Out of 10 Wage Earners Now a Woman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Labor Department, reporting a 500,000 increase in the number of women factory workers in the first year of the war, reports that currently one out of ten wage earners is a woman. Before Pearl Harbor, the proportion was one in 100.

However, the greatest reserve of potential workers still is composed of women and the War Manpower Commission has indicated steps will be taken in the coming months to bring more of them into employment.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said the number of women employed in factories in mid-October was 3,200,000 compared with 2,700,000 a year earlier. During this period total factory employment increased from 11,400,000 to a record 12,700,000 not including government-operated establishments such as navy yards and arsenals.

"The durable goods industries, primarily devoted to war production, absorbed about four-fifths of the year's increase in female factory employment," Secretary Perkins said. "The transportation equipment group led with a gain of 175,000 women—almost entirely due to increased hiring in aircraft plants. . . .

"In the nondurable goods industries, the number of women employed increased by 110,000—largely in ammunition and explosive plants—while the number of men decreased by 34,000. To some extent, this reflects the hiring of women to replace men who have shifted to the higher-paid heavy war industries or entered the armed forces."

In the apparel industry, 78 per cent of workers are women; in tobacco manufacturers, 67 per cent; in textiles, 47 per cent, and in leather and leather products, 44 per cent.

Enslaving of Danes Is Feared in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14 (AP) — Commenting on widespread arrests in Denmark, the Social-Democratic newspaper Aftontidningen has predicted that the Nazis intend to make another Norway out of Denmark "in some respects."

The paper said reports from Danish Provinces revealed that a great many arrests had been made among conservative youth organizations and The Free North, conservative club founded years ago by Gen. Erik With.

It was recalled, in this connection, that Gen. Hermann von Hannecken and Werner Best, Military Commander and German Ambassador, respectively, in Denmark, recently were at Oslo conferring with Josef Terboven, Nazi Civil Administrator of Norway.

Sixty-nine of the fatalities had been identified last night. It was not known how many women were lost and exact figures were not announced on the number of Canadian Navy, Army, and Air Force personnel lost.

Danish quarters here report that 375 Danes were arrested in their homeland by Germans in a widespread action which has been going on for several weeks.

Among intellectuals arrested was Dr. E. H. Joessing, Director of the Danish State Library.

Alternate Supply Lines Mapped in Coast Area

NEW YORK (AP) — Protective measures set up to insure the flow of vital supplies into the metropolitan area from New Jersey, Connecticut, and Upstate New York in the event of bomb damage to normal supply routes, have been outlined by the Metropolitan Defense Transport Commitee.

Alternate markets already have been selected to replace the wholesale markets which daily receive 55,000,000 pounds of food in the city, in the event any of these is destroyed, Commissioner of Markets Daniel P. Woolley said.

British Jewry Protests Newest Nazi Massacres

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14 — British Jewry marked the week end with intercession and fasting as a protest against Nazi massacres of Jews in Europe as revealed in all its fresh horror from information obtained by the Polish Government in London and from other sources.

In synagogues throughout this country, there were deeply moving scenes of mourning yesterday. Chief Rabbi Joseph H. Hertz has called on all "true Jews" in Britain to banish jollity, dancing, and amusement from their homes for a week in recognition of the extreme gravity of this latest chapter in Jewish history.

London's Jews, headed by Sir Samuel Joseph, newly elected Lord Mayor of London, held their solemn intercession service in a grim setting of bomb-smashed city streets.

Briefly the story of European Jewry today is said to be 2,000,000 already murdered, another 5,000,000 virtually condemned to death. Britain is deeply shocked and vows retribution for the guilty. But in the meantime, the urgent question goes up from here, "What can we do to halt this slaughter?" What can be done to stop the maniac Hitler, now faced with defeat, at least from carrying out his aim of liquidating all Jews within his grasp?

How to Combat It?

How to combat Hitler's barbarism until the Germans are defeated militarily is a problem which still seems to defy answer. Can't some new way be found? people ask here. The latest appalling stories of Nazi atrocities against the Jews tend to have the stunning effect of prompting a feeling of helplessness. This feeling is perhaps heightened by the recent experience over chaining of prisoners. Germany started this chaining. Britain retaliated. The Germans merely put still more under chains. The British people, for the most part, feel their Government would have been better advised never to have tried competing with the Germans in barbarism.

What, then, can be done? How many Jews can be saved before it's too late? British official statements have been in line with President Roosevelt's recent reaffirmation that those guilty for mass murders in Europe will be punished. A new joint declaration by Britain, the United States, Russia, and China giving greater force to this determination is expected shortly.

Both Houses of Parliament have voiced their horror at the Jewish massacres. The House of Lords will shortly be debating the question. All-party meetings of the House of Commons have been held to consider practical ways of helping Europe's Jews.

Pledge by Trade Unions

The General Council of Britain's trades-union movement has issued a solemn pledge that the full power of the British workingmen's organization will be used to see the perpetrators of these crimes brought to justice.

These are the sort of things being done. But their inadequacy is sadly apparent. In fact, Dr. Hertz, in his address in London yesterday, complained that despite all protests from the Archbishop of Canterbury, from Cardinals, and from other national leaders, there was indifference on the part of a portion of the British press and even in some British Government circles—named by some newspaper commentators as the Foreign Office. Public opinion must be roused, Dr. Hertz asserted.

In another critical passage yesterday, Dr. Hertz recalled United States Ambassador John G. Winant's recent words contending that it was decay of conscience in the years before this war which had helped build the moral climate favorable for the Nazi atrocities.

"What atonement are the United Nations prepared to make for their share in building up this climate?" Dr. Hertz said.

Concrete Suggestions

While political circles are seeking a new approach to the problem, prominent newspapers like the Manchester Guardian and Viscount Astor's Observer are making concrete suggestions. These include:

1. A United Nations declaration that crimes against Jews will be held not only against Nazi leaders but also against ordinary Germans who fail to do whatever is in their personal power to mitigate the ferocity against individual Jews.

2. An immediate United Nations conference to pool ideas about plans for rescue work.

3. Instigate a more active policy to encourage and help Jews to escape into neutral countries.

4. A United Nations declaration of a more generous outlook toward the refugee problem. Dr. Hertz himself stressed this question when he asked yesterday, "Will the United Nations open the gates of their countries to refugees from the Nazi inferno and help the few neutral states to receive them?"

One observer in particular faces up the question of what it really means to tell the Nazis that every perpetrator of a crime will suffer justice. It says, "In no circumstances must murder be allowed to protect itself by its own enormity. The law must be reasserted in all its awful majesty even if this will mean conviction as a murderer of every single member of that order of killers, the SS, which has brought humanity to this pass. Let all Europe know that nobody who has been found guilty by fair trial of perpetrating murder will escape murder's penalty. And let us steel ourselves for the stern purge essential now to the survival of man."

Joint Statement?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, conferred with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles Dec. 12. While no official announcement of the subject of the meeting was made, it was understood that consideration of a possible joint statement by the United Nations concerning Axis persecution of the Jews was involved.

A. P. Suit Called Threat To Freedom of Press

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—Messmore Kendall, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, declared yesterday that the United States Government suit charging the Associated Press with monopoly "should give us pause and send a shiver of apprehension down our spines" for the freedom of the press.

At historic St. Paul's Church in Eastchester near here, he spoke in observance of the 151st anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the American Society of Newspaper Editors have adopted St. Paul's Church as their shrine.

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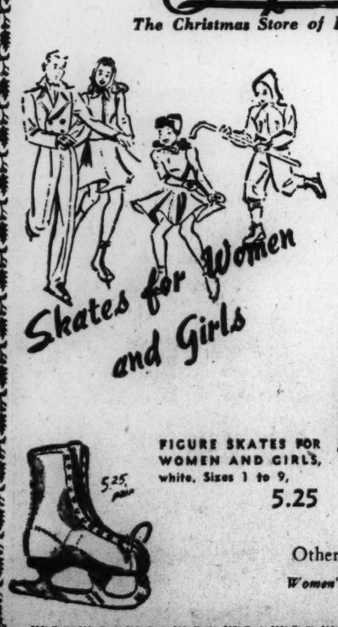

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Chicago Stock Show Is Hit Without Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—Holding a wartime stock show without a "gate," in other words, minus the throngs of city visitors, has been proved possible here with the conclusion of the Chicago Market Fat Stock Show, which replaced the "International" here this year. But the stockmen missed the city guests. A stock show without an admiring urban audience isn't the same, even though there were the usual prizes.

Junior exhibitors, who have been growing more important year after year, took the spotlight again. For the seventh time in 14 years, a junior exhibitor won the show's most spectacular award, that for the grand champion steer of the show. This time it was a 16-year-old lad, T. Richard Lacy of Edgar County, Ill., who captured the honor. Richard's Hereford, T. O. Masterpiece, brought $1.00 a pound at auction, after the price ceiling was lifted especially for him by the Office of Price Administration.

The show's reserve grand champion steer also was fed and exhibited by a 4-H Club youngster. This was an Aberdeen-Angus shown by Howard Johnson of Ida Grove, Iowa, another 16-year-old lad.

Carload Awards

Carload lot awards went to the seniors. A real veteran, W. J. Brodie of Stouffville, Ontario, carried off the highest award in the carload lamb exhibits. Placing the ribbon on his Southdown lambs has come to be a habit with the judges here; this is the ninth consecutive year he has won.

In the swine classes, the top carload lot prize went to George and Carl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa, for lightweight Berkshires. Carl Hoffman won also the award in the carload cattle class, with lightweight Herefords.

Purdue University, another veteran prize winner, exhibited the grand champion barrow, a 210-pound Chester White. This was the seventh time in 12 years that Purdue has won this award. Purdue also won the grand championship for the best pen of three barrows.

All Exhibits Sold

These and other awards were made from among 6,349 animals entered. In order to save transportation, the show this year was limited to those animals which would have been brought here to market anyway. All were sold after the judging.

Evening exhibitions in the International Amphitheater, which used to attract thousands of Chicagoans, were impossible because the United States Army is using the Amphitheater for war purposes.

B. H. Heide, who has managed the International for many years, was surprised, and not a little pleased, to find his telephone ringing constantly during the competition with inquiries from city people. Could they attend? Since exhibits had to be held in the regular animal pens, and there were no facilities for night display, the answer had to be, "Not in the evening." But about 3,000 professional stockmen attended during the day, it was estimated.

Press Release In Power Dive

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—The New Haven Register, and at least one other Connecticut paper, received a news release today in an envelope bearing no return address purporting to tell "one of the most amazing stories in the history of aviation"—a fighter plane attaining a speed of 932 miles an hour in a power drive.

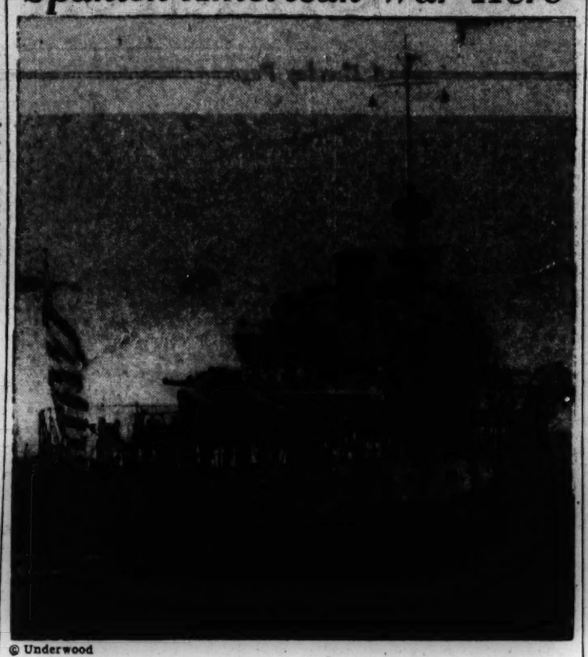
The names of the plane's maker and pilot had to be kept secret, the story solemnly asserted.

It told how "friction of the airflow" was so great that "it would have been possible to fry eggs or cook hamburgers on the outer wing panels."

The only name mentioned in the story was that of an experimental engineer, one Dmitri Citsatnaf, and he was unknown to the press or airplane manufacturers in Bridgeport, given as the origin of the story.

Edward Easton, editor in the New Haven Associated Press Bureau to whom the Register deferred the release, decided to spell Mr. Citsatnaf's name backwards. It then becomes fantastic.

Spanish-American War Hero



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Old Battleship Oregon to Get in Another 'Scrap'

The famous battleship of the Spanish-American War, first ship to pass through the Panama Canal, will take its last voyage—a voyage to the wrecking yard where workmen will pry her steel loose to provide material for some new monarch of the seas.

Old Battleship Oregon to Give Steel for New Monarch of Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Today she is obsolete. Listlessly she tugs with the tide against the lines which hold her in the Portland, Ore., harbor far from the oceans she once knew as mistress.

Her steel has begun to show signs of rust; the ladders where heroes once swarmed are no longer sound.

Her marine engines, which once throbbed at full speed for more than 17,000 miles in a momentous race around South America to reach and bolster the United States Atlantic Fleet, long have been still.

Her big naval rifles which in 1898 sounded the knell of Spain as a power of the first class long have been silent.

But as long as there are men who go down to the sea; as long as there are men who love to hear and to tell tales of the valiant deeds of ships, the U. S. Battleship Oregon, hero of the Spanish-American war, will live in memory.

A decision of the Naval Department will scrap the old ship, but she will live in the hearts of Americans.

The Oregon looked not a great deal different from other ships of the line when she rode down the ways of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco in 1893.

First on Pacific Coast

But she was the first battleship ever constructed on the Pacific Coast and her builders were proud.

Tiny when compared with the 45,000-ton, 880-foot Iowa, newest and mightiest dreadnaught in the American fleet of 1942, the Oregon, with her 10,188 tons and 348-foot length, was nevertheless a stirring sight in the days of her glory.

So mighty was she that she early earned the titles of "Bulldog of the Navy" and "The New Bully."

The clouds of war were soon to loose their fury in 1898 when the white-painted Oregon, undergoing repairs on the Pacific Coast, was ordered by the Navy Department to join America's Atlantic Fleet in waters off Florida.

She battled frequent storms and unfavorable coaling conditions on the long trip around South America. She had to escort slower ships and was for half the trip in danger of attack by an entire Spanish fleet. But the Oregon nonetheless completed the 17,000 miles from San Francisco to Florida in 68 days—a remarkable feat for 1898 and one which brought commendation from not only the Navy Department but also from every ship in the Atlantic Fleet.

Immediate Action

Without even a breathing spell in which marine growths could be scraped from her hull, the Oregon immediately went on active duty helping the other ships to keep a powerful Spanish sea force bottled in Santiago Harbor.

It was on the morning before Independence Day in 1898 that the Oregon pounded ship after ship in the Spanish fleet into submission as they attempted to flee to the open sea.

Her smaller guns already had wrought damage on several ships and had sent three of them to the beach when the Oregon took up the chase for the fleetest of the Spaniards — the Christobal Colon. The race was a long one—lasting more than two hours—but at last the Oregon, running at a speed of 18 knots although she was designed for a maximum of 16.78 and had growths from the 17,000-mile trip clinging to her hull, overhauled the Colon.

Although the Oregon performed heroic deeds in other seas in later years, she never was greater than at the moment at the end of the Battle of Santiago when Commodore Schley from the bridge of the Flagship Brooklyn shouted across the water to the triumphant sailors on the battleship, "Well done, Oregon."

Never greater, that is, until the moment the old warrior begins her final voyage late this year—a voyage that will take her to some wrecking yard where unsentimental workmen will pry her unconquered steel loose to provide material for some new monarch of the sea.

Then will Commodore Schley's tribute to a great vessel well in the hearts of all Oregonians and in the hearts of all lovers of naval history.

"Well done, Oregon!"

Carnegie Lists Year's Grants Of $2,831,650

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—During the year 1941-42, the Carnegie Corporation of New York made grants totaling $2,831,650, of which $533,565 was for activities directly related to the war, Walter A. Jessup announced in his first annual report as president of the corporation here today. The largest grant made for war purposes was $100,000 and went to the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation to conduct a variety of experimental programs as a basis for the activities of the Special Service Division of the War Department.

A grant of $12,500 went to the American Council on Education to keep colleges and universities informed of the personnel needs of defense agencies and, conversely, to inform these agencies of the manpower resources of educational institutions, Mr. Jessup reported. Grants of $75,000 and $50,000, respectively, were made to the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations in support of their emergency activities.

"It has been interesting and on the whole encouraging to discover that, by and large, the research agencies and the professional associations which had come of age before the present war and with which the corporation has long cooperated are making substantial contributions to the war effort," Mr. Jessup declared.

For many years, among the major beneficiaries of the corporation's funds were college and university libraries and special study and research courses. In the year covered by the report, $150,000 went to the New University Center in Atlanta, Ga., and $100,000 each to Johns Hopkins University and New York University.

In the field of adult education, the corporation voted the sum of $150,000 to the New York Academy of Medicine; $24,000 for continuation of the program of the Council on Foreign Relations to promote discussion and study of international problems, and $37,500 to the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

In the arts, a grant of $48,000 was made to the Association of American Colleges for its program to bring to colleges and universities in small communities some of the cultural advantages of metropolitan institutions.

The Brookings Institution received $50,000 and the National Bureau of Economic Research got $55,000 for general support of their research programs.

During three decades, the corporation has made gifts totaling almost $185,000,000, falling into three categories—those to agencies or enterprises established by Andrew Carnegie or growing from them; to 848 universities, colleges and schools, and to 777 associations, museums, libraries, and agencies for research and study.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist. 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc., Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc., Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc., Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc, Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc., Dec. 20; Jan. 17; Feb. 21.

Willkie Promises Jews Better World Is on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Continuing his efforts to rouse nations and peoples to effective efforts in planning the postwar world, Wendell L. Willkie told a Jewish audience here last week end that a finer, better world was on the way, and that "now is the time" to discuss issues, no matter how controversial, which would "make for the future security of all peoples."

Speaking at a dinner celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Congregation Rodeph Sholom at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Dec. 12, Mr. Willkie expressed his desire to see all peoples enjoy the blessings of liberty and stressed that it was for this goal that he was today carrying his message up and down the land.

Gov. Charles Poletti of New York, speaking from the same platform, agreed with the titular heads of the Republican Party that now was the time to discuss the issues of the postwar peace, whether controversial or not, and advocated the formation of a Jewish army to fight under the United Nations Command.

"I do not share in any pessimism concerning the future," Mr. Willkie declared. "I have seen the onward march. It may be that we cannot build to perfection, but if we do not build better, then we shall have failed miserably. I want to see all peoples have the blessings of liberty. It was that for which I fought more than 20 years ago and it is that for which I fight now through public advocacy. Keep the lights burning in the temples. Keep them burning brightly, for millions of men are fighting tonight for the values you celebrate and millions more will fight for them. God give you grace to carry on and keep the lights burning in your temples for centuries to come."

At the dinner's outset, Mr. Willkie expressed his pleasure at being able to congratulate the congregation membership on its centenary anniversary, but confessed that he felt ill at ease sitting on the same dais with a Rabbi, a Governor, and a Borough President, observing that "they all have titles and I have none."

"You'll get one," someone exclaimed at this point.

Governor Poletti advocated the recruiting of a Jewish army composed of Palestinian and stateless Jews. Declaring that such an army would help to insure "free Jewish immigration to Palestine" after the war, Governor Poletti declared that "the arguments in favor of such an army seem to be overwhelming." He added that to deny to Jews the right to participate in the Battle for Freedom was to deny them the first principles of democracy.

Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., Borough President of Manhattan, extended the congratulations of the city and of the "neighboring" congregation Shearith Israel to Rodeph Sholom's centenary.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Surrey

Croydon: Church Building, Dingwall Road, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

United States

California

Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: High School Auditorium, North Nevada and East Platte Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 21.

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

New Jersey

Freehold: Freehold High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 20.

Maplewood: Columbia High School, Parker Avenue and Valley Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 20.

Moorestown: Moorestown High School, Second and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 20.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Texas

Brownwood: Daniel Baker College, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Henderson Outlines Labeling of Canned Fruit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announces that standardized grade labeling will be compulsory on most canned fruits and vegetables in the 1943 pack. The first order will affect canned citrus fruits and juices.

Each can or jar will have to be identified by government A, B or C, or equivalent trade terms based on Government standards.

Mr. Henderson explained that the grade labels will be required as part of forthcoming price regulations to enable housewives to ascertain whether they are getting the quality merchandise to which they are entitled for the price paid.

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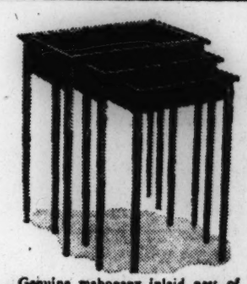
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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, December 14, 1942

A Monday Page

Left to right: from "Up the Hill," by Marguerite de Angeli (Doubleday); from "Bells and Grass," by Walter de la Mare, illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop (Viking); from "The Star Spangled Banner," by Ingri and Edgar Parin D'Aulaire (Doubleday); from "The Little House," by Virginia Lee Burton (Houghton Mifflin); from "Dash and Dart," by Mary and Conrad Buff (Viking).

The Pink Quilt

By Rose Fyleman

This story is all about Goody, a little gnome who lived with his family in a tiny house on a common.

Goody was the last of his family to have a down quilt of his own. Each of the others had one—six of them. Each quilt was of a different color—red, green, brown, yellow, blue and purple; but Goody had always wanted a pink one; and this is how he got it in the end.

One day his mother had a whole shilling over from the housekeeping money, and as Goody had been specially good that week she gave it to him and said he might go and buy himself a quilt, as she really felt he had waited long enough. Goody was tremendously pleased and set off at once for the little town at the other end of the big common. When he got there he marched into Danbury's shop, which is the biggest in the place.

"Good-day, Sir," said Mr. Danbury. "Can I help you?"

Goody explained that he had come to buy a quilt, and was shown to the right department where a very nice young lady with blue eyes said that she had some really lovely quilts. She got out an armful.

"I want a pink one, please," said Goody.

"I'm afraid I haven't a pink one at the moment," said the young lady. "Here's a beautiful blue one. I feel sure you would be very pleased with this."

Goody shook his head.

"Well, here's a delightful red one," said the young lady. "After all, pink is only a pale shade of red, isn't it? And it would keep clean much longer."

But Goody didn't want a red one. He said good-morning very politely and walked out.

The next shop he went to was Dickhart's, which isn't quite so big as Danbury's but always has a great many pretty things in the windows.

Goody explained that he wanted a quilt. This time he said right away that he wanted a pink one. The young lady in that department had brown eyes and a very nice smile, and she too brought out an armful of quilts. One was white, with pink roses on it; one was brown, with pink spots all over it; another was green, with pink lines across it in a pattern of squares. But Goody shook his head.

"I want one that is pink all over," he said.

The brown-eyed young lady said that she hadn't one quite like that; nobody, she said, had a plain quilt nowadays; they were really quite out-of-date. Goody walked out of the shop feeling very disappointed and went through the town until he came to Wright's, which was a still smaller shop at the very end of the High Street. He stood in the doorway for some time peeping into the shop and trying to see if there was a pink quilt inside. He felt he really could not bear another disappointment. Mr. Wright came to the door.

"Anything we can do for you today?" he said.

Once more Goody explained what he wanted. Mr. Wright said he was certain he had the very thing. And sure enough, the nice young lady behind the counter—you couldn't see what color her eyes were because it was rather dark in the shop—said that there was just one quilt left.

How Goody's eyes sparkled when she took it down from the shelf!

"I'll take that," he said, putting his shilling down on the counter.

"The price is two shillings," said the young lady.

Goody was so disappointed that he couldn't speak at all for a minute. But presently he was able to explain that all he had was a shilling. Couldn't he possibly have it for a shilling?

The young lady said she was very sorry, but two shillings was the price of the quilt.

Goody was so sad at not being able to buy the quilt that as he walked down the street big tears kept coming into his eyes and running down his nose. There was quite a little trail of them behind him on the pavement.

He walked on and on, and very soon found himself on a country road. On one side was a nice green hedge with a green gate in the middle of it. Behind the green gate was a neat brick path with flower-beds on each side gay with flowers of many kinds, and the path led up to a dear little cottage with roses climbing over the porch.

But I don't think Goody would have taken much notice of any of these things if something else had not caught his eye. A clothes-line was stretched across the garden, and on this line various things were hung out to dry. You could see them above the hedge all flapping merrily in the wind. There was a blue petticoat and a red-and-white checked apron, and three pairs of stockings and a towel, and a sheet with a neat patch in the middle and—a pink quilt! Goody stood against the gate and stared and stared.

At that moment a woman came out of the house. She had neither black eyes nor brown. Her eyes were gray, and she had wispy grey hair and wrinkled cheeks; but her cheeks were pink, like the quilt.

"Good-morning, Ma'am," said Goody.

"Good-morning, young man," she replied. "And what are you staring at so hard?"

Goody looked uncomfortable.

"I'm starting at your pink quilt," he said.

"At my pink quilt! Have you never seen a pink quilt before?"

"It isn't that," said Goody, "it's just—just—" he could say no more.

The woman looked at him kindly.

"Come in and tell me all about it," she said.

And the end of it was that Goody got his heart's desire after all. For when she heard his tale the kind woman said that she didn't really need the pink quilt as she had a blue one that she liked much better. The pink one had been given her by someone a long time ago, but she had never used it and had only hung it out in order to give it an airing.

So Goody gave her his shilling—which she was very glad to have because she hadn't much money—and she gave him the quilt all neatly done up in brown paper with string around it, and a great slice of home-made cake to eat on the way home, and an apple from her apple tree to put in his pocket, and, do you know, I really think he was the happiest little gnome in the whole world.

Christmas Eve

On Christmas Eve my Mother will
Put candles on each window sill
And draw the curtains wide apart
So that their flame no fire may start.

And when the darkness has begun
She'll light the candles one by one.

The families in our neighborhood
All do the same; and it is good
To watch the candlelighting grow

Till all the windows are aglow,
First one, then two and three and four
Till you can't count them any more.

Last year it snowed that afternoon.
Not very much; but pretty soon
It covered all outdoors with white
Before the candles were alight.

It made a very pretty show.
I hope this year there will be snow.

RALPH BERGENGREN

This Little Pig Stays at Home

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

"This Little Pig" is a patriotic string-saver. Every day, as more pieces of household string are wound around his middle, he becomes fatter and fatter.

You can make one of these string holders as a gift for Mother or Dad, or for any of your favorite grownups. Since it is flat, it can be enclosed with a Christmas card to a faraway person.

On the pig's back we write. "This Little Pig saves string." Then, as a hint of his usefulness, we wrap several windings of gay cord around his waist and stick a Christmas seal on the end of it.

Our illustration gives you a full-size pattern to work from.

To Make: Trace off the outline of the pattern, trace it onto stiff cardboard. Paint the pig in any nice colors and cut him out. If his cardboard body is not firm and strong, paste another cardboard to the back and let it dry under a flat weight. When dry, trim this added piece to the outline of the front piece.

The little pig may be colored with poster paint or crayons. Our pig has black eyes and a rosy pink nose. The nose was painted with a brush; the eyes and other little lines were put on with a toothpick dipped in black poster color.

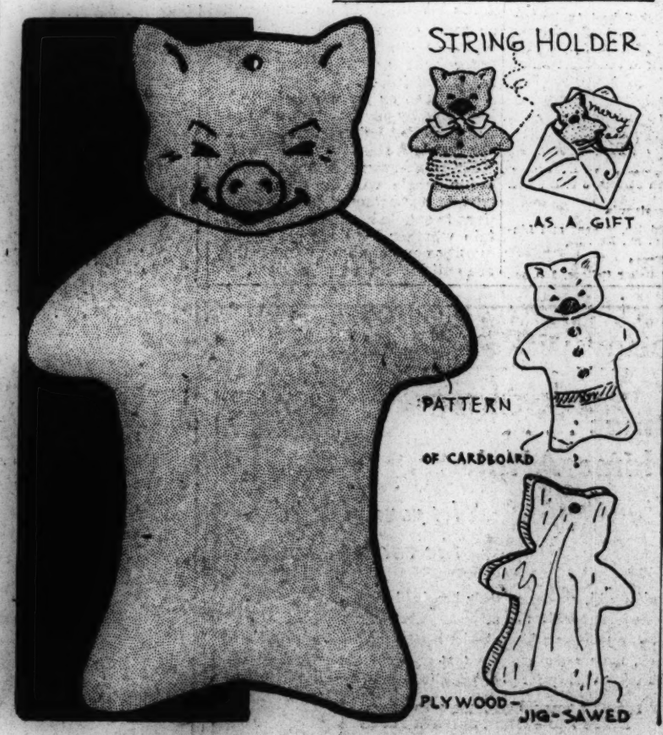
About tracing: If you have no tracing or carbon paper handy, here's what to do: lay a piece of waxed paper over our pig pattern, and trace the outline with a toothpick or nail. This leaves a clean white line on the waxed paper. Then transfer the pattern onto your cardboard by laying a pencil-blackened paper beneath the waxed paper with the black part resting on the cardboard. Now trace the outline. The pressure will transfer the pattern to the cardboard.

From this same pattern you can make other gifts, such as a stuffed cloth toy for a baby, a beanbag for a young friend, a pincushion for a girl. (And another thing—you can change the pig to a cat or a bear by merely altering its features).

When the string holder is jig-sawed from plywood or other thin wood (such as a box lid) it is a sturdy little article indeed. The wood can be simply waxed and polished; or it could be painted and enamelled in white, pink or some bright color.

A Little Pig string holder makes, not only a jolly gift, but a really useful one for somebody's Merry Christmas.

We hope you have enjoyed these articles about making Christmas gifts. Be sure to watch for the articles about making things that we shall publish in the New Year.



A Christmas Garland of Books

Book Reviews

At this season, when we celebrate the birth of the Christ Child, it is good to remember another event that continues the promise of "peace on earth, good-will to men." This event is the life and work of a woman of our own time who has restored to Christianity the healing and saving features that Christ Jesus practiced and taught to his followers. The story is told in "A Child's Life of Mary Baker Eddy," by Ella H. Hay, illustrated by L. Franklin van Zelm.

This is the tale of a childhood on a farm among the hills of New Hampshire, where six children—three girls and three boys—grew up in the strict, but sympathetic, atmosphere of a typical, prosperous New England country home of the early nineteenth century. Their parents, Abigail and Mark Baker, were earnest Christians, and daily Bible reading and prayer was an established practice in their home.

Mary Baker was the youngest of the family. Her first school was a one-room building a mile from the farm, to which she and her sisters walked, carrying their lunches. Mary Baker was a good scholar, for she absorbed knowledge without effort and always loved books. She became known too for her generous nature, her willingness to share with others, and her eagerness to comfort those in distress. Her nature was religious, and deep spiritual experiences came to her even in childhood.

It was this search after spiritual things that led her, many years later, to discover the Science of Spirit, which she named Christian Science. The discovery restored her to health, after many years of invalidism, and her chief thought after that experience was how she might share this wonderful blessing with others. This desire led her to write the Christian Science textbook and other literature, the mere reading of which has restored to health untold numbers of sick and suffering people.

Many trials and difficulties beset the pathway of this heroic woman, who, for more than 40 years after her spiritual discovery, labored unselfishly to share it with humanity. But multitudes gave grateful testimony to the benefits of her teachings. On one occasion, nearly ten thousand people called at her home in Concord, to pay tribute to the woman whose teachings had brought new health and hope into their lives.

"A Child's Life of Mary Baker Eddy" is an attractive book printed on ivory paper, with wide margins and wide spacings between the lines of clear, easily-read, Benedictine type. A graceful large red Egmont initial sets off the beginning of each chapter. The book is bound in natural finish maroon cloth, with gold lettering. The frontispiece is from a photograph of Mary Baker Eddy, taken during the years of her active ministry in Boston. This book is published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston. $1.50.

Ethel Challenor Ince

Christmas in Books

"Jesus' Story: A Little New Testament," with illustrations by Maud and Miska Petersham, tells the greatest of all stories in the beautiful rhythmic language of the Bible, the text selected from King James Version. Beginning with the Christmas story and the childhood of Jesus there follows almost every story of Jesus' life. The selection has been made of the simplest and most fitting telling of these stories for young readers and listeners.

This lovely book, just the right size to hold, arranged in paragraphs in place of verses, printed in large type, generously filled with the Petersham's reverent and satisfying two-tone and full-color pictures, is a perfect gift for children, one to be read over and over, one worthy of a place in every home. This book is published just in time for Christmas by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

"Under The Little Fir, And Other Stories," is a nice collection of imaginative tales by Elizabeth Yates, illustrated by Nora S. Unwin. The first tale in the book is about Christmas eve, about a little fir tree on the edge of the woods, not trimmed like your Christmas tree, with lights and tinsel. But all day long the children had been trimming it with cocoanut shells, lumps of suet, and under it they put, not toys, but grain, nuts, greens and crumbs. You will want to read how the animals of the woods, even the fox, whom all the others feared, heard the Christmas story from the Mouse and under the fir tree, in peace and without fear, all enjoyed the feast prepared for them by the children. This book is published by Coward-McCann, New York. $2.

"Margaret Tarrant's Christmas Garland," is a choice holiday gift for those of any age, offering nineteen of Margaret Tarrant's beautiful pictures, combined with Christmas stories and poems by many notable writers. The whole book conveys the original significance and spirit of Christmas. Published by Hale, Cushman and Flint, Boston. $2.

Merry Tales

"Paddy's Christmas," told by Helen A. Monsell and illustrated by Kurt Wiese, is a merry tale for the youngest members of the family, about a bouncing brown bear cub named Paddy, who lived in a cave in the heart of the woods. Story and pictures tell how Paddy, while his father and his mother and his uncle and his aunt were having their winter sleep, set out by himself to find the answer to his question, "What is Christmas?" He found the answer and children will agree with him that "it is pretty, and it is loads of fun, and it makes him feel good from the inside out." This book is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.

"Santa Claus Comes to Amer-" ica," by Caroline Singer, illustrated with gay pictures in color by Cyrus Leroy Baldridge, tells of the legends about Saint Nicholas, why it is on Saint Nicholas Day in many countries that children are given gifts, and how he made the hop across the ocean and became our own jolly American Santa Claus. This book is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.

St. Nicholas's Visit

Clement Moore's poem, sometimes called "A Visit from St. Nicholas," is a long-time favorite. Every Christmas since 1823 it has been read with the same delight to countless children. This year, The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, presents a festive book for $1.25, entitled "The Everett Shinn Illustrated Edition of The Night Before Christmas." Mr. Shinn's rollicking, gayly colored pictures do not omit any of the high lights, favorite scenes nor details that children and their elders love.

For a nice stocking, or under-the-Christmas-tree gift for nursery age children and beginners in reading, there's the gay little book, "Merry Christmas, Judy!", story and pictures by Charlotte Becker. Brightly colored pictures on every page, and just enough reading, tell the story of Judy's Christmas morning happiness and surprises. This book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 75 cents.

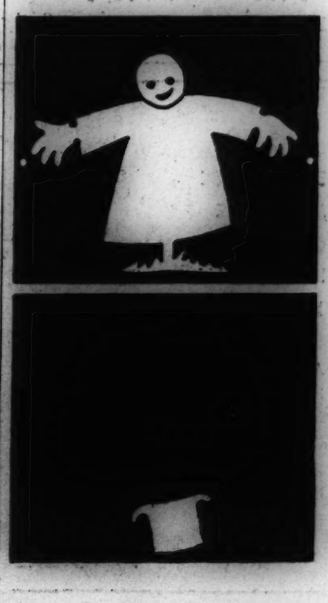
May the message of the first Christmas, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men" fill our minds and hearts, and we can truly say, "we'll keep our Christmas merry still." Merry Christmas to you all!

Florence Bethune Sloan.

The Spinning Scarecrow

By Owen Oliver

When you go to the country in summer do you not often watch the old scarecrow in the field, bobbing and swaying in the wind? How astonishingly he keeps his hat on, although you expect every moment to see it rolling at his feet!



Our spinning scarecrow has lost his hat and our part is to help him get it on again.

Carefully cut out the black portion containing the scarecrow and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of the same size, trimming the edges neatly. Cut out the black portion containing the hat and mount it, upside down as shown, on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at the places marked by white dots ¼ of an inch from the edge. Thread a short piece of string through each small hole and tie, leaving about three inches free.

Twirl the pieces of string between the fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly and the two pictures will merge into one another, so that the hat will seem to be on the head of the scarecrow.

(Next Monday we shall put our Christmas pudding into its basin.)

Christmas Exhibition at Art Museum—Recital by Lotte Lehmann

Pictures and Sculptures Show Wide Range in Styles

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is celebrating the Christmas season with a special display of pictures and sculptures. The exhibition has been beautifully installed amid evergreens and flowers and with the enhancement of decorative textiles and nicely adjusted lighting. The spectator hears music of the season on a phonograph.

This exhibition is small and modest, yet it contains enough to show the great range of styles, the many moods and techniques in which the theme of the Nativity has been visualized. There are miniatures, copper engravings, woodcuts, painted panels, carvings, and modeled terra cotta compositions.

The theme of the Nativity was treated in every manner from the dainty miniature to the improvisatory drawing, from the monumental mural to the meticulous engraving. Each century, each tradition had its individuality. Rembrandt's drawing (exhibited in reproduction) is impassioned. The set and patterned drawing has given way to the flowing pen of the Dutchman, piling up masses, intensifying illumination, heightening the warmth, deepening the inner glow. Rembrandt brought the subject home, made it something intimate, accessible and domestic. Other portrayals are formalized, or kept aloof and detached, imparting a somber majesty.

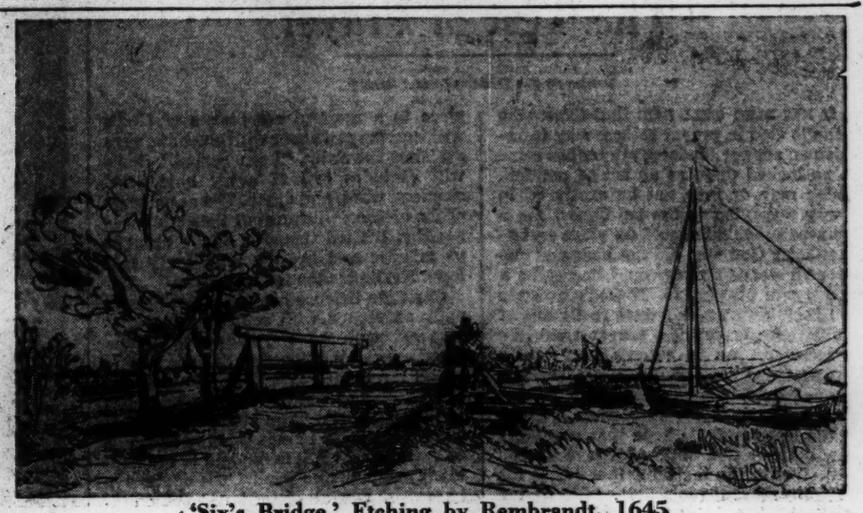
It is likely, however, that the Nativity themes as depicted by painters of the early Renaissance are more generally favored, for they contain an ornate pageantry, a profusion of embellishments with gold and resplendent colorings that are very pleasing. When the chiaroscuro manner came, reducing all imagery to a play of darkened and illumined passages, hues became soft, dull and arbitrary, the pictures lost the commanding design, the beckoning colors and the glint of gold. In recent centuries artists have lost the gift to command and fascinate and hold the onlooker in the manner of the primitive Christian or Renaissance craftsman. It is not surprising, then, to find the Nativity visualized infrequently by painters today. They doubtless feel inept before the repertoire prepared so painstakingly by masters of the past.

In the Museum exhibition there is a beautiful Brussels tapestry into which has been woven in soft hues of green, red and gold a scene of the Nativity. A painted panel of the Tuscan School shows the dignified elegance and devotional ardor of the Italian artist. The Italian countryside recedes picturesquely in the background, while the figures of the Madonna and Child and two angels are delineated with grace in the foreground. An English fragment of a Nativity in alabaster shows the attenuation characteristic of Gothic carvers who aimed to etherealize religious subjects. The glazed terra cottas of the della Robbia Workshop had the lighter touch in a sentimental interpretation.

There are shown 20 woodcuts in the series "Life of the Virgin" by the German master, Albrecht Dürer. Here we observe how the draftsman profited by the discipline of the goldsmith's craft, how he translated all the substance of his pattern into something decorative and rhythmical. What clarity, assurance, and vigor in the workmanship of this master. How luminous his surfaces, how peculiar to the fibrous wood of the block are the textures. Architecture counts for a good deal in his designs, which are often surmounted by sturdy arches or vaults.

There is also a series of Italian copper engravings of the "Life of the Virgin and of Christ." Finally there are many reproductions made from originals of illuminations, drawings, and sketches in the British Museum.

'The Pont Royal and the Tuileries'
Oil painting by Arthur Roberts recently acquired by Boston Art Museum



'Six's Bridge,' Etching by Rembrandt, 1645
Currently on exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum

'The Messiah'

Capital words of a major prophet start off the oratorio, "The Messiah," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, at Symphony Hall last night, and they provide a perfect type of text for recitative and aria. Nothing could better illustrate the idea that art is one, the poetry of an ancient period falling into the music of a modern century, both a unit and team of form. Herald Stark, tenor, sang the opening, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people," in a way to set the mood for the Society's whole performance, which was restrained and generally unexuberant, no doubt in conformity with the seriousness of this present '42.

Perhaps "The Messiah" has survived its 200 years and come through as strong and active a work as at the beginning because it adapts itself to whatever the time and the tide happen to be. At any rate it has a beginning that strikes instantaneous fire. An audience is fervently impressed at the first word and the first note.

All sorts of things occur as the oratorio progresses—arias, some showily rhetorical, some tenderly sentimental, and all irresistible and somehow up with today, notwithstanding their old fashioned idiom of tune; then, choruses, some a little on the bombastic and some on the poignantly emotional order, and all interesting and surprising, in spite of their quaintness of chord. Whichever aria may be the greatest of the lot, every single one of them is no doubt a favorite in some particular regard with everybody; and so, too, every individual chorus.

But to name a message as the greatest choral episode in the whole assemblage, the one that breathes the most profound feeling, questions of picturesqueness and grandiloquence aside, there stands No. 22 in the Handel and Haydn arrangement of last evening's program, "Behold the Lamb of God." That is a jewel, indeed; or if not, the Society made it seem so.

Speaking of the soloists, Gean Greenwell, the bass, possibly would get first honors, were measurement put on the applause of the big attendance. Again, the soprano, Gertrude Gibson, might come out best. The matter of real importance is that the quartet, which included Winifred Heidt, contralto, and Herald Stark, tenor, suited the temper of the occasion perfectly. No exhibition about it, each member had a special task to do and attended to that appropriately both as executant and interpreter.

What chiefly enters into the figuring is the quality of the choir itself and the mettle of the conductor. Mr. Stone has made the singing group a masterwork of balance and blend; and as if that were not something out of the run of big singing organizations, he has put printed programs among superfluities. People do not have to look for the words; they hear them.

W. P. T.

'Isles of Freedom'

New York

A rally of Fighting Frenchmen, at which Dorothy Thompson will be principal speaker, will be climaxed with the first showing of the Warners' film "Little Isles of Freedom," at Carnegie Hall, Monday, Dec. 21, at 8:30 p. m. The film is the picturization of the "occupation" of St. Pierre and Miquelon a year ago by the Fighting French. The meeting will also hear Ruth Draper give her famous "Vive La France" for the first time since France fell. The net proceeds of the evening will be turned over to the people of St. Pierre and Miquelon. No professional actors are employed in the film. Admiral Muselier, commanding officer of the fleet of four ships that took the island, enacted his own role.

The film was made a week after the Fighting French arrived at the island. The Croix de Lorraine was flying from every house for the first time, when Victor Stoloff and a camera crew began work. All the natives were eager to re-enact the scenes because it would demonstrate to the rest of the world that they were "real Frenchmen" and not "vassals of Vichy," according to a spokesman.

The picture was shown to Dorothy Thompson, who offered to write a commentary for it. Charles Boyer also came forward to speak the commentary.

Distinguished Lieder Singer Acclaimed by Large Audience

By L. A. Sloper

Lotte Lehmann gave a song recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, Paul Ulanowsky was her efficient accompanist. It was the ninth concert in the Celebrity series. The hall was filled and the audience was warmly appreciative.

The program opened with Lieder by Schubert and Schumann, went on to French songs by Debussy, Duparc, Weckerlin and Ravel, then to a group by Russian composers, sung in English, and concluded with more Lieder by Brahms and Hugo Wolf; not to mention numerous extra numbers given in response to long-continued applause at the close of each section.

Mme. Lehmann is of course at her best in German Lieder, of which she is the reigning mistress, and her art profited yesterday by the change from Symphony to Jordan Hall, where it could be experienced without strain by singer or listener. The endless variety of tonal shading and dramatic expression exemplified the ideals of interpretation which the singer herself expounded recently in these columns.

Yet in the French group Mme. Lehmann proved her extraordinary versatility by adapting herself with an almost native facility to the very different Gallic style. If her French pronunciation was not quite authentic, her understanding of an artistic genius that is alien to her was surprisingly penetrant.

There has been a good deal of debate over the dramatic liberties that Mme. Lehmann permits herself on the platform. Since she is an actress of ability as well as a singer of distinction, it is natural that she should reinforce her vocal equipment with the arts of the theater.

But she does so with discretion and taste. Charm as well as humor marks her delivery of such songs as Schumann's "Die Kartenlegerin" and Weckerlin's "Maman, dites-moi," for example. Only in Ravel's "Nicolette" yesterday did she lay herself open to the charge of employing extra-musical means—when she expressed Nicolette's relief at her escape from the wolf by an audible sigh. Yet even there it must be confessed that a discriminating audience audibly approved this touch.

The group of songs in English was less successful than the rest of the program, chiefly because of the poor average quality of the songs, which tended to the conventional and the banal.

Mme. Lehmann's voice was in good condition yesterday, apart from some constriction in the upper range. But this flaw is negligible in view of the interpretive eloquence she brings to her singing.

It was pleasant to see Hugo Wolf represented in the final group, with his "Verborgenheit" and "Morgenstimmung." He is a Lieder composer whose excellence is not universally recognized.

It was rather startling, by the way, to have the program end with Wolf's cry for victory—sung in German. But the audience, far from from being disturbed, seemed to understand that this was an Austrian, not a German, appeal.

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace." Return engagement of the farce melodrama, including Boris Karloff, Josephine Hull, Jean Adair, John Alexander, Clinton Sundberg, and Edgar Stehli. The play, by Joseph Kesselring, has been produced by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, under the direction of Bretaigne Windust, with a setting designed by Raymond Sovey. Curtain at 8:30.

News of the Stage

Ruth Draper is announced to give two performances of her character sketches at Jordan Hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15 and 16.

Ed Wynn has been signed by Peter Arno to star in his forthcoming musical, as yet unnamed, which will go into rehearsal early in January. Mr. Wynn was last seen on Broadway in "Laugh, Town, Laugh" and in "Boys and Girls Together." This season he has been appearing at army camps and naval stations. Mr. Wynn will take time out from rehearsals to appear as himself in "Stage Door Canteen,' the film being produced by Sol Lesser for the benefit of the American Theater Wing War Service.

Seats are now on sale at the Barrymore Theater, New York, for Chekhov's comedy, "The Three Sisters," which Katharine Cornell will present, beginning Monday, Dec. 21. Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, McKay Morris, Tom Powers, Eric Dressler, and Miss Cornell head the cast of the new production, which Guthrie McClintic has staged.

Leonard Sillman has completed the casting of his new musical revue, "New Faces of 1943," which opens at the Ritz Theater on Dec. 22. The cast is as follows: Edwin Corey, Diane Davis, Dorothy Dennis, Doris Dowling, Laura Deane Dutton, Kent Edwards, Toby Farrar, Ilsa Kevin, Ralph Lewis, John Lund, Alice Pearce, Ann Robinson, Hie Thompson, and Robert Weil.

News of the Screen

Joan Crawford and Merle Oberon will be starred by M-G-M in "Cry Havoc." Written as a play by Allen Kenward, a Metro short subjects director, it is the story of 13 nurses in Bataan. As a play it was produced by Vladimir Sokoloff at the Beechwood Theater, Hollywood, and will be brought to the Broadway stage by the Shuberts. The film adaptation, which was made by Jane Murfin, will be directed by Mervyn LeRoy and produced by Edwin Knopf.

Paramount has signed a new contract with William Pine and William Thomas calling for them to produce a number of pictures during 1943 and 1944. The story for "Alaska Highway," their next picture, is now being written by Maxwell Shane, and production will start next month, with Richard Arlen and Jean Parker costarred and Frank McDonald directing.

MGM starts the production of "Faculty Row" this week. Based on a story by Bill Noble, it is being directed by Jules Dassin and produced by Robert Sisk. The cast is headed by Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor, and Susan Peters.

Nick Castle has been engaged by Columbia to direct the dances for "What's Buzzin', Cousin?" which features Ann Miller, Phil Harris, and his orchestra, and Rochester.

Walt Disney has arrived in Mexico City at the Mexican Government's invitation, to gather material for his second Latin-American musical feature presenting modern Mexico and provisionally titled "Surprise Package." The Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs sponsors Disney's Mexican trip.

"Colleges At War," first of three U. S. Government shorts which will be distributed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, will open in 40 metropolitan New York theaters between Dec. 23 and 29.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has advanced the release date of the Joan Crawford - John Wayne-Philip Dorn starring picture, "Reunion in France," and will open it as the Christmas attraction in a number of cities, it was announced over the week end. The film deals with anti-Nazi activities in France. Engagements starting Dec. 24 have been set in Wilmington, Harrisburg, Reading, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Dayton, Atlanta, Houston, Nashville, New Orleans, Providence, Syracuse, Rochester, Louisville, Akron, Indianapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Eileen Darby; Graphic House

Florence Eldridge and Tallulah Bankhead

In Thornton Wilder's new comedy, "The Skin of Our Teeth," now at the Plymouth in New York.

Textiles in Providence

In the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, a selection of textiles is to be shown through the month. Choice specimens of weaving and embroidery reveal an appreciation of the superlative qualities of the textile art. Many New Englanders have cultivated a taste for the best in ornate cloths and costumes, they have traveled far to ferret out such pieces as are now visible in this display. Most of the exhibits were collected by Miss Lucy Aldrich.

Court and priestly robes of China are richly decorated with symbols executed in delicate silken stitches, on a ground of silk damask and brocade or on tapestry. A Persian brocade is woven with gold threads as is an Indian shirt or "Chadar." There are handsome pieces from Bali with stenciled gold designs. There are some solidly embroidered cloths, "Yanina," from the Greek islands which have proved an abundant reserve of skilfully executed needlework.

A Turkish "Dalmatic" shows what handsome textiles were prepared for ritual robes. There is no very marked difference in the finer textile manufactures of the Orient and Occident, for no doubt one borrowed from the other, even in days when transportation was arduous and hazardous. Indeed, the facilities of modern travel have been instrumental in destroying the traditions, for they have brought cheaper, machine-made textiles into the farthermost hinterlands. So much the more urgent that collections such as this in Providence be preserved.

As an accessory exhibition, there are shown some beautiful specimens of jewelry from India, Sumatra, Siam, and Africa. The metalwork is attended to with corresponding finesse, the silver wrought in filigree, incised and embossed, and gems delicately encrusted. There is in some of the jewelry a splendor that is fabulous.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place Entrance—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of prints chosen by the Lourses Series, Jean Louis Forain. Through Dec. 31.
Boston Art Club, Large Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of Art Club Members. Through Dec. 19.
Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition by Ralph D. Jackson. Through Dec. 24. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Third exhibition of water colors by Andrew Wyeth. Through Dec. 26.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors of berries and fruits of New England by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through Dec. 19.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts and drawings by Edward Lear.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese paintings and court robes; Chinese jades, crystals and porcelains: Roman coins, monographs of United States Navy. Through Jan. 9.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily, 1:30-5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays. Special Christmas exhibition. Through Jan. 10. Supplementary exhibition of Christmas subjects (Print Dept.); painting of the British Fleet off Algiers in 1816, by Robert Salmon; Early American silver owned by the First Church, Second Church, and the Third Religious Society and Church Dorchester; recent accessions including a view of Paris painted in 1848, by Arthur Roberts.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Architecture in painting. Through Dec. 16.
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt, pictures by Hornby, Parsons, Mulhaupt, Gruppe, Arms, D'Andrea, Abbot, Squire, Papsdorf, and Clancey. Through Jan. 15.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Art—Thirty paintings of "American Life," by Benton, Siporin, Curry, Cadmus, and Martin. Through December.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Exhibition of stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Dec. 29.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Drawings and prints by Rembrandt. Through December.

New Hampshire

Durham: University of New Hampshire—War posters today. Through Dec. 22. Craft work of American Indians. Through Dec. 19.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art—Fifteen paintings by Van Gogh, lent by the Netherlands Government. Through Dec. 29. Oriental Textiles.
Providence Art Club — "Little Pictures," through Dec. 27.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Rosemary Rice, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).
Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Second concert of the season by the Chromatic Club. Soloists: Gretchen Cook, harpist, Pauline Middleton, soprano, and Edmond Boucher, bass. 10:45 a. m.
Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert for Service men and guests. Dr. H. Augustine Smith, conductor. 4.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"British Intelligence." 9:30, 11:20, 1:10, 3:00, 4:55, 6:45, 8:35. "Dawn of the Great Divide." 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:20.
Exeter—"The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 2:05, 5:10. "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"The Shark Woman." 2:15, 5, 7:15, 10. "Sins of the Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 1, 3:40, 6, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 11:08 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:40, 10:35. "Scattergood Survives," Guy Kibbee. 9:40 a. m., 11:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.
Kenmore—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "I Met a Murderer," 1, 4:30, 8.
Metropolitan — "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis Paul Henreid. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.
Modern—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Fay Bainter. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 8:15.
Normandie—"Inside the Law," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:30, 9. "Undying Monster," James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:41, 5:20, 7:45, 10:20.
Old South Newsreel Theater—"Synthetic Rubber," "Horses," "Sportreels," "Dover," cartoons, Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest newsreels and shorts. continuous 9 a. m.—11 p. m.
Orpheum—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5:10, 8:50. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:40, 10:05.
Paramount — "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford, Patrick Knowles. 9:48 a. m., 12:33, 3:18, 6:45, 8:12, 10:39. Stage Show: 11:09 a. m., 1:51, 4:36, 7:03, 9:30.
Scollay—"Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Fay Bainter. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.
South Station Theater—"Women at Arms," "Trouble of the East," "Famous Boners," "Lucky Like a Cook," "Winter Setting," "Night Shift," "The Sheepish Wolf," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11.
State—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 1:35, 4:55, 8:30. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 10:10.
Tremont—"Women at Arms," "Sun Valley Sports," Ted Powell and Band," "Famous Boners," "Night Shift," "Florida's Marineland and Oceanarium," comedy. Disney cartoon and newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10. "Secrets of the Underworld," John Hubbard. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:35, 8:55.
Tremont—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.
Uptown—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Bambi." 1, 4, 7:05, 10.
Washington Street Olympia — "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Drums on the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 9, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. "The Gold Ruah," Charlie Chaplin. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Brainiree: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Twin Beds," George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 4, 7, 10. "Sabotage Squad" Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2, 5:15, 8:15.
Coolidge Corner: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 3:20, 8:15, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.
University: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Henry Fonda, Ginger Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 3:20, 6:45, 10.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Danger in the Pacific," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2, 7.
Strand: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:09, 9:05. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 8:10.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee. 1:45, 7:40.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:14, 8:17. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:08, 7, 9:59.
Park: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Hello Annapolis." 2, 7:30.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Panama Hattie." Red Skelton, Veronica Lake, "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal. 2:10, 8:10. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey. 3:12, 9:12.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "The World at War." 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8:10, 8:30. "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Mapleswood: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. 2:10, 8:05. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 3:40, 9:35.
Strand: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:15, 8:30. "Ghost Face," William Tracy. 2:35, 7, 10:10.
Mystic: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 3:15, 8:15. "'Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK — Colonial: "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and Orchestra, Ann Rutherford. "Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucile Ball. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.
REVERE—Revere: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. "This Time for Keeps." 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2:05, 7:54. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:28, 9:14.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern, Robert Young. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:40.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 3, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:33, 8:03. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 2:23, 6:00, 9:40.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3RD WACKY WEEK!
Their Newest Fun-Riot!
BUD Bloodhound LOU Gumshoe
ABBOTT · COSTELLO
WHO DONE IT?
Plus NEW CO-HIT SCATTERGOOD SURVIVES A MURDER

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
2 BIG MGM HITS
Jeanette MacDONALD Robert YOUNG "CAIRO" ETHEL WATERS · REGINALD OWEN · Grant Mitchell
Mary Roberts Rinehart's "TISH" starring MARJORIE MAIN · ZASU PITTS · ALINE MacMAHON · Lee Bowman · Susan Peters

TELEPIX
WOMEN AT ARMS · SUN VALLEY SPORTS
Disney · FAMOUS BOXERS

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
'ROAD TO MOROCCO'
Bing CROSBY · Bob HOPE · Dorothy LAMOUR
Plus "Henry Aldrich, Editor"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS · Paul HENREID
"NOW, VOYAGER"
Plus "Secret Enemies"

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE
NEXT THURS., FRI., SAT., DEC. 17-18-19
3 Days Only Mat. Sat.
All SOLDIER Show
"SEA HORSE SCANDALS"
Cast from the ENGINEER AMPHIBIAN COMMAND
Camp Edwards, Mass.
SEATS 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)
BOX OFFICE OPEN NOW

WILBUR · Last 8 Times-Evs. 8:30
Mat. Wed. at 2:30
Junior Miss
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

MAJESTIC · Last 8 Times-Mat. Wed.
First Boston Appearance of the complete B. S. C. Singing Star
EMMA OTHO in THE FIREFLY
Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach · Rudolph Friml's Glorious Operetta
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $1.65 (TAX INCL.)

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ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY · JUDITH EVELYN · LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Extra Holiday Mats. Dec. 25 & Jan. 1.
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER · 2ND YEAR
Clifton WEBB · Peggy WOOD · Leonora CORBETT · Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
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"Who'y Delightful."—Will Hays
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
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200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
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LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of BROADWAY. CH. 4-4256
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280 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 282 Seats at $1.10
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Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
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MATINEES WED., SAT. & CHRISTMAS DAY at 2:30
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STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
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No. Mon. Perf. Holiday Matinee Dec. 25.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
by JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

"An engaging comedy put on to much laughter."—NICHOLS, Times
THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP
Dorothy GISH-Louis CALHERN
HORACE M. 48 St. E. of Mon. Perf. CI. 6-6230
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3
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MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD · FREDRIC MARCH · FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-9158
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
No Performances Dec. 24th and 25th

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune
EVA Le Gallienne · JOSEPH Schildkraut
In UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sunday—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN · ELLIOTT NUGENT
with
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

The Home Forum

The Test of Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS BEEN WELL SAID that those who come to God in prayer seldom stay to receive an answer. Indeed, prayer has come to be looked upon as an act of petition, which may or may not be answered in a way satisfying to the petitioner. Yet a moment's thought should convince everyone that a God who did not hear and answer righteous prayer could hardly be a God worth praying to. If God's attitude to His children's needs were really one of indifference or caprice, prayer would be unnecessary. But the hungry heart rightly refuses to attribute to God characteristics which would be condemned in a human parent. Despite defeats and trials, it clings to the indestructible hope that some day it will know God better, learn to do His will. We read in the Bible that Job in his anguish prayed (Job 6:8), **"Oh that I might have my request; and that God would grant me the thing that I long for!"** How many times has this blind plea been echoed in every age!

* * *

Christ Jesus opened the eyes of humanity to a much deeper understanding of prayer. St. Matthew, in his Gospel, records these words of the Master's (Matthew 18:19): **"Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."** From this saying we may conclude that unselfish prayer, in other words, prayer whose purpose will not harm our fellow man—is heard of God and is answered by Him. The true scope of prayer, as Jesus taught it, has been scientifically set forth by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The opening chapter of this inspired work, which bears the title, "Prayer," has been reverently acclaimed by clergymen of many faiths. Even more significant is the fact that the mere reading of this chapter has healed a great number of sufferers from supposedly incurable diseases. Here we read the sublime statement (Science and Health, p. 1): **"Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."**

* * *

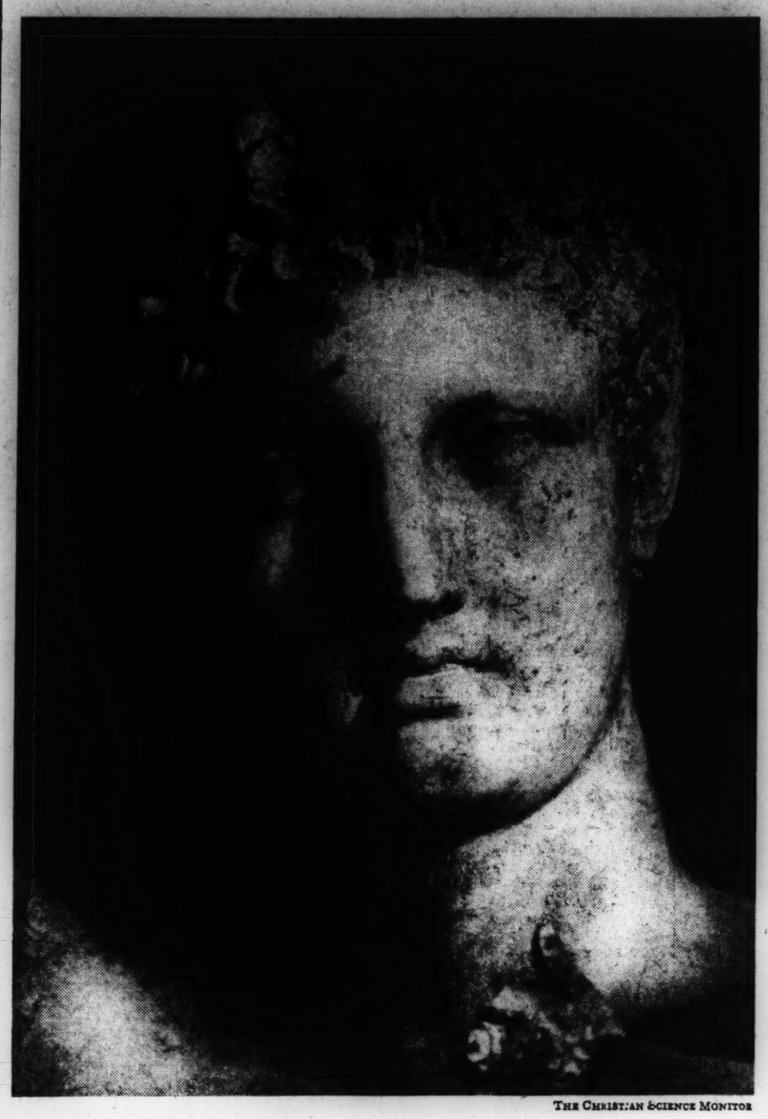
Perhaps the individual will inquire why his desires have not been satisfied when he has prayed earnestly for their fulfillment. This very question points to the infinite majesty of humble prayer. To be sure, prayer begins with unselfish desire, but it does not end there. The last word of a prayer has not been spoken until it has been answered. As thought becomes "moulded and exalted," human will gives place to a grateful acceptance of God's will, and the petitioner with gleaming eyes exclaims inwardly, "I am healed." God's will excludes evil of every kind,—sin, sickness, want, and death. The acceptance of the divine will shuts out the sinful, unhealthy, limited thoughts which brought us misery; and healing unfailingly follows. Healing is the test of prayer.

Christian Science healing is not principally concerned with supplying material ease and comfort in the place of their supposed opposites. Christian Science regenerates the human mind. In another passage in Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 162), **"The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."** The aggressive phases of mortal discord naturally disappear in this redeeming process, for well-being, physical as well as moral, comes closer to "the harmony of the divine Mind" than does disease or sin. These are signs which follow patient, loving prayer. The purpose of prayer is to bring men into conscious relationship with their perfect Father-Mother. As this is done, the dominion which God has given to His spiritual child finds its normal and boundless expression in purer motives, aims, and acts.

* * *

No one can draw nearer to God without a deepened sense of love for his neighbor. There is therefore no better test of the sincerity of our prayer than the sweetening influence which it has on our relations with others. Self-righteousness can never be a substitute for love; condemnation has no healing quality. As we become more Godlike, we become better able to see others as God's children, and not as our enemies or dupes. Fear then subsides, and evil ceases to harass as though it really possessed power to cut us off from good. There is no grander prayer than unselfish living. In no other way can we adequately proclaim our adoration of God, our expectation of limitless good, and our willingness to share that good with others. Even a little child learns readily to pray. Through Christian Science all may pray intelligently, honestly, and with power, for through Christian Science all will find their place in God's eternal kingdom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HERMES OF PRAXITELES

IN 1877, A STATUE was found at Olympia. It is unique not only for its great beauty, but for the fact that it can be attributed with certainty to the Athenean master, Praxiteles. The words of Pausanias established the identification: "In later times, other offerings were dedicated in the Heraion [Olympia]. Amongst these, was a Hermes of marble bearing the infant Dionysus, the work of Praxiteles." Inasmuch as most of our knowledge of Greek carving and modeling comes from copies by the Romans, the original Praxiteles statue is immeasurably significant.

Hermes, a youthful god, is seen standing with the very young Dionysus on his left arm. This is a sculptural composition of the fourth century. By this time, the Greek carver had achieved complete mastery of the human figure. He had studied the form directly from nature and his design was deduced from close observation of the realistic model. The posture of the figure was relaxed, the head tilted at a comfortable angle, the features modeled with added softness. The Greek sculptor had attained unprecedented authority over his materials, and he was capable of translating in the marble surface most subtle transitions. The sculpture of the fourth century is notable for a more intimate and less elevated character. It becomes suave and graceful with a consequent loss of monumental grandeur.

In this detail, we may see the crop of curly hair of the young god, the softly modeled, thoughtful eyes, the straight nose, the full lips, the well-rounded chin. His right shoulder is raised apparently for the purpose of dangling a bunch of grapes before the baby Dionysus, whose little, outreaching hand is visible here.

This statue of Hermes is believed to have become the prototype from which this god was portrayed in subsequent centuries. It was carved from a fine specimen of marble, hewn in Paros.

DOROTHY ADLOW

ΤΟ ΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Καλῶς ἔχει λεχθῇ ὅτι αὐτοὶ ποὺ ἔρχονται εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἐν προσευχῇ σπανίως μένουν ἵνα λάβουν ἀπάντησιν. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, ἡ προσευχὴ ἔχει καταντήσῃ νὰ θεωρῆται ὡς αἴτησις ἤτις δυνατὸν νὰ εἰσακουσθῇ μὲ τρόπον ἱκανοποιητικὸν εἰς τὸν αἰτοῦντα, ἢ ὄχι. Ὅμως μιᾶς στιγμῆς σκέψις θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ πείσῃ πάντα ὅτι ἕνας Θεὸς ὅστις δὲν ἀκούει καὶ ἀπαντᾷ εἰς τὴν δικαίαν προσευχὴν δὲν εἶναι Θεὸς εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἀξίζει νὰ προσεύχεταί τις. Ἐὰν ἡ στάσις τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀπέναντι τῶν ἀναγκῶν τῶν τέκνων Του ἦτο πράγματι αὐτὴ τῆς ἀδιαφορίας ἢ ἰδιοτροπίας, ἡ προσευχὴ δὲν θὰ ἦτο ἀναγκαία. Ἀλλ' ἡ πεινῶσα καρδία ὀρθῶς ἀρνεῖται νὰ ἀποδώσῃ εἰς τὸν Θεὸν χαρακτηριστικὰ ἄτινα θὰ κατεκρίνοντο εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον γονέα. Παρὰ τὰς ἤττας καὶ τὰς δοκιμασίας, ἐμμένει εἰς τὴν ἀκατάστρεπτον ἐλπίδα ὅτι κάποιαν ἡμέραν θὰ γνωρίσῃ τὸν Θεὸν καλλίτερα καὶ θὰ μάθῃ νὰ κάμνῃ τὸν θέλημά Του. Διαβάζομεν εἰς τὴν Βίβλον ὅτι ὁ Ἰὼβ ἐδεήθη ἐν τῇ ἀδημονίᾳ του (Ἰὼβ 6:8), "Εἴθε νὰ ἀπελάμβανον τὴν αἴτησίν μου, καὶ νὰ μοὶ ἔδιδεν ὁ Θεὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν μου!" Ποσάκις εἰς πάσαν ἐποχὴν ἔχει ἡ τυφλὴ αὕτη ἔκκλησις ἀντηχήσῃ.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἤνοιξε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος εἰς μιὰν πολὺ βαθυτέραν ἀντίληψιν τῆς προσευχῆς. Ὁ Ἅγ. Ματθαῖος ἀναγράφει εἰς τὸ Εὐαγγέλιόν του τοὺς ἑξῆς λόγους τοῦ Κυρίου (Ματθαίου 18:19): "Πάλιν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἐὰν δύο ὑμῶν συμφωνήσωσιν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς περὶ παντὸς πράγματος οὗ ἐὰν αἰτήσωνται, γενήσεται αὐτοῖς παρὰ τοῦ Πατρός μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς." Ἐκ τοῦ λόγου τούτου δυνάμεθα νὰ συμπεράνωμεν ὅτι ἡ ἀφίλαυτος προσευχή, μὲ ἄλλους λόγους, ἡ προσευχή, ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς ὁποίας δὲν θὰ βλάψῃ τὸν συνάνθρωπόν μας —εἰσακούεται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀπαντᾶται ὑπ' Αὐτοῦ. Ὁ ἀληθὴς σκοπὸς τῆς προσευχῆς, καθὼς τὴν ἐδίδαξεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἐξετέθη ἐπίσημονικῶς ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν). Τὸ πρῶτον κεφάλαιον τοῦ ἐμπνευσμένου τούτου ἔργου ὅπερ φέρει τὸν τίτλον "Προσευχή" ἔχει ἐπευφημηθῇ εὐλαβέστατα ὑπὸ ἱερέων πολλῶν δογμάτων. Ἔτι σημαντικώτερον εἶναι τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ ἁπλῆ ἀνάγνωσις τοῦ κεφαλαίου τούτου ἔχει θεραπεύσῃ μέγαν ἀριθμὸν πασχόντων ἀπὸ ὑποθετικῶς ἀνιάτους ἀσθενείας. Ἐδῶ διαβάζομεν τὴν ὑπέροχον δήλωσιν (Science and Health, p. 1): "Αἱ ἀνέκφραστοι σκέψεις δὲν εἶναι ἄγνωστοι εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν. Ἡ ἐπιθυμία εἶναι προσευχή· ἀπώλεια δὲ δὲν δύναται νὰ ἐπέλθῃ ἐκ τοῦ νὰ ἐμπιστευώμεθα τὸν Θεὸν μὲ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ἡμῶν, ἵνα διαμορφωθοῦν καὶ ἀνυψωθοῦν πρὶν λάβουν σχῆμα εἰς λόγους καὶ εἰς πράξεις."

Τὸ ἄτομον δυνατὸν νὰ ἐρωτήσῃ διατί αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι του δὲν ἱκανοποιήθησαν ὅτε προσηυχήθη θερμῶς διὰ τὴν ἐκπλήρωσίν των. Ἡ ἐρώτησις αὕτη δεικνύει πρὸς τὴν ἄπειρον μεγαλειότητα τῆς ταπεινῆς προσευχῆς. Ἀρχίζει, βεβαίως, ἡ προσευχὴ μὲ ἀφίλαυτον ἐπιθυμίαν, ἀλλὰ δὲν τελειώνει ἐκεῖ. Μέχρις ὅτου μία προσευχὴ εἰσακουσθῇ ἡ τελευταία της λέξις δὲν ἔχει λεχθῇ. Καθὼς ἡ σκέψις διαμορφοῦται καὶ ἀνυψοῦται, ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη θέλησις δίδει τόπον εἰς μίαν εὐγνώμονα παραδοχὴν τοῦ θελήματος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ὁ αἰτῶν μὲ ἀστράπτοντας ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀναφωνεῖ ἐνδομύχως, "Ἐθεραπεύθην". Τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀποκλείει τὸ παντὸς εἴδους κακόν—ἁμαρτίαν, ἀσθένειαν, στέρησιν, καὶ θάνατον. Ἡ παραδοχὴ τοῦ θείου θελήματος ἀποκλείει τὰς ἁμαρτωλάς, νοσηράς, περιωρισμένας σκέψεις αἵτινες μᾶς ἔφεραν ἀθλιότητα· καὶ ἡ θεραπεία ἀκολουθεῖ ἀσφαλῶς. Ἡ θεραπεία εἶναι τὸ κριτήριον τῆς προσευχῆς.

Ἡ θεραπεία τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δὲν ἀποβλέπει κυρίως εἰς τὸ νὰ παρέχῃ ὑλικὴν ἄνεσιν καὶ εὐμάρειαν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑποτιθεμένων ἀντιθέτων αὐτῶν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀναγεννᾷ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν. Εἷς ἕνα ἄλλο ἐδάφιον εἰς τὸ Science and Health ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψῃ (σ. 162), "Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς Ἐπιστήμης ταύτης εἶναι νὰ διεγείρῃ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν εἰς ἀλλαγὴν βάσεως, ἐπὶ τῆς ὁποίας νὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ ὑποκύψῃ εἰς τὴν ἁρμονίαν τοῦ θείου Νοός." Αἱ ἐπιθετικαὶ φάσεις τῆς θνητῆς δυσαρμονίας ἐξαφανίζονται φυσικῶς ἐν τῇ σωστικῇ ταύτῃ μεθόδῳ, διότι ἡ εὐημερία, σωματικὴ καθὼς καὶ ἠθική, ἔρχεται πλησιέστερον εἰς "τὴν ἁρμονίαν τοῦ θείου Νοός," ἀπὸ τὴν ἀσθένειαν ἢ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν. Αὐτὰ εἶναι σημεῖα ἄτινα ἐπακολουθοῦν τὴν ὑπομονητικήν, φιλόστοργον προσευχήν. Ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς προσευχῆς εἶναι νὰ φέρῃ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰς συνειδητὴν συγγένειαν μὲ τὸν τέλειον Πατέρα-Μητέρα αὐτῶν. Καθὼς γίνεται αὐτό, ἡ κυριαρχία ἣν ὁ Θεὸς ἔχει δώσῃ εἰς τὸ πνευματικὸν Του τέκνον εὑρίσκει τὴν κανονικὴν καὶ ἀπέραντον ἔκφρασίν της εἰς ἀγνότερα ἐλατήρια, σκοπούς, καὶ πράξεις.

Οὐδεὶς δύναται νὰ ἔλθῃ πλησιέστερον εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἄνευ βαθυτέρας αἰσθήσεως ἀγάπης πρὸς τὸν πλησίον του. Δὲν ὑπάρχει, λοιπόν, καλλίτερον κριτήριον τῆς εἰλικρινείας τῆς προσευχῆς μας ἀπὸ τὴν γλυκύνουσαν ἐπιρροὴν ἣν ἔχει εἰς τὰς σχέσεις ἡμῶν μὲ ἄλλους. Ἡ αὐτο-δικαιοσύνη δὲν δύναται ποτὲ νὰ ἀντικαταστήσῃ τὴν ἀγάπην· ἡ κατάκρισις δὲν ἔχει ἰαματικὴν ἰδιότητα. Καθὼς γινώμεθα πλέον Θεοειδεῖς, γινόμεθα ἱκανώτεροι νὰ βλέπωμεν τοὺς ἄλλους ὡς τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ὄχι ὡς ἐχθρούς μας ἢ ἀνοήτους. Ὁ φόβος κοπάζει τότε καὶ τὸ κακὸν παύει νὰ βασανίζῃ ὡσὰν πράγματι κατεῖχε δύναμιν νὰ μᾶς χωρίσῃ ἀπὸ τὸ καλόν. Δὲν ὑπάρχει μεγαλοπρεπεστέρα προσευχὴ ἀπὸ τὸν ἀφίλαυτον βίον. Δὲν δυνάμεθα κατ' οὐδένα ἄλλον τρόπον νὰ κηρύξωμεν ἐπαρκῶς τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ λατρείαν ἡμῶν, τὴν προσδοκίαν μας τοῦ ἀπείρου καλοῦ, καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν μας νὰ συμμερισθῶμεν τὸ καλὸν αὐτὸ μὲ ἄλλους. Ἀκόμη καὶ τὸ μικρὸν παιδάκι μανθάνει εὐκόλως νὰ προσεύχεται. Διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πάντες δύνανται νὰ προσεύχωνται νοημόνως, ἐντίμως, καὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως, διότι διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πάντες θὰ εὕρουν τὸ μέρος των εἰς τὴν αἰωνίαν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Through the Eyes of an Artist

NO POET of the present generation can speak so tellingly of earth's beauty as can Walter De La Mare. Inconspicuous things, that for all our visual sense might go unnoticed, are singled out by the poet and touched upon with so much felicity that one is ever after aware of them. Into Mr. De La Mare's small but compact world we are taken as if on a holiday, where we find leisure to stop and look at things, seeing them in their new and real character. Many minute details, to which we have grown accustomed, loom before us vividly as a bird which unexpectedly flies close in front of us. And, speaking of birds, how many times we may hear and see the linnet in some familiar tree on our own lawn, think what a lovely creature he is, and then go busily on to other interests with no real stirring of heart or imagination.

But this poet captures the moment for us, the moment of sunlight and full-leafed tree where the bird is happily singing away for his and our pleasure:

"Upon this leafy bush
With thorns and roses in it,
Flutters a thing of light,
A twittering linnet,
And all the throbbing world
Of dew and sun and air
By this small parcel of life
Is made more fair."

Who can forget, after reading these lines, that a linnet is worth watching and hearing?

Mr. De La Mare's way of speaking is a nostalgic one; but the poignancy with which he expresses the phenomenon of buds burgeoning into summer blossoms, the summer flowers fading and giving place to stark trees and dun-colored grass, gives the poems a deeply moving quality which touches each bird, each tree, each separate shining leaf. There is an autumnal sadness about many of the poems; but, to balance this, there is ever present the gaiety of spirit over the joyousness inherent in the beginning of each season.

* * *

No wood, no clump of trees, no sudden sparkling stream, or mound of earth, but has made its appeal to this poet who is forever catching the essence of the little things, and the true magnificence which hides behind the bare appearance of the simple and often unnoticed. Mr. De La Mare seems fully aware of everything that lives and grows and acts in nature, of which he is the poet and recorder. He always has his eye and mind on growing things: their smells, their appearance and their appeal to the human heart. Even the flight of a butterfly is not just an ordinary event to him, but a thing to celebrate with delicate precision:

"From out her winter lair, at sigh
Of the warm South wind, a butterfly
Stepped, quaffed her honey; on painted fan
Her labyrinthine flight began."

These lines, phrased almost as beautifully as the movement of the butterfly passing from flower to flower, describe a sight with which we are well acquainted. But here all the magic is brought home to us, and eyes used to such sights and unaffected by them open wide in wonder.

* * *

Lovely and haunting are the poet's lines that tell of hedges in blossom, of waves beating the shore, of skies changing from the heavy drift of clouds to the clear blue of sunlight. But it is of the little out-of-the-way things that Mr. De La Mare is the unrivaled recorder. He can make even an insignificant weed take on importance:

"Chalk-white, light dazzled on the stone,
And there a weed, a finger high
Bowed its silvery head with every
Breath of wind that faltered by."

Seeing the weed with such intensity, the poet lights like a fire the tiny and particular, and the weed emerges from its obscurity into the light of full consciousness.

* * *

Something of that enchantment which lives in the hearts of children who come wide-eyed to the first bluebell, the first crocus, or first daisy in spring, is in this poet's verse; lines like: "The silver-banded birch," or "The nightingale, awake/In rusted coverts of the may/Shook out his bosom's down" have all the freshness of a child's imagination and can hardly fail to renew our sense of the world as: "A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

MADELINE GLEASON

Where Sunset And Sunrise Meet

A MONTH LATER, more than five weeks out of Stornoway, when coming on deck one day I stared into the north with amazement. An extraordinary light lay along the ragged edge of the world there. Between the ships and that horizon, as though elevated above the sea, adrift in air, there was a whiteness that was not of cloud. It might have been a vast cathedral of marble. In the undulations of the sea it slightly rose and fell as though buoyed up by a rising and falling of the air between the sea and it, but as I looked the mirage effect vanished. That white immensity dropped lower and was clearly of a mass of ice coming towards us on the long undulations. I watched that pinnacled ice island enormously drifting past. So engaged was I in contemplation of it that it was as though my spirit landed in a little cove upon its southern side, a sickle cove sculpt and smoothed by the waves. When they receded there was a radiance there of wet prismatic colours; when they swept up again she was just white and glistening. All that day as we sailed north-westward we met other icebergs. There would be a twinkle on the horizon and still one more would rise and grow in bulk and bear down on us, sometimes in doing so achieving again that illusion as of drifting in air.

In late afternoon there was a fluttering of signal flags from ship to ship, with directions regarding procedure in the night—if the word *night* could be used in these latitudes. For as we sailed north the last of the sunset had scarcely faded from the clouds that hung over the western horizon when dawn came eerily up out of the sea to east. It appeared often as though we were tacking into the very precincts of eternal light.—From "Mine Inheritance," by FREDERICK NIVEN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Pencil on a Crimson Cord

Shining silver pencil,
Give a song to me.
Make my fingers slender reeds,
Quick with minstrelsy.
Give my thought a silver dress
Tied by living cord.
Let the words you sing to me
Bring others, bright reward.

ELIZABETH CRAWFORD YATES

White Birds as Far as Eye Could See

EVERY YEAR THEY COME, arriving out of Greenland and the polar north, great birds white as snow. September sees them descend and first hears their returning cries in the autumnal dusk, a few arriving ahead of the migration; then come larger companies; and last of all, pouring in over the Laurentians, the great snowstorm of the flock. The bird is the Greater snow goose (Chan hyperboreus nivalis), a species breeding in the Arctic and wintering in the great open sounds and bays beyond the Chesapeake. Measurements indicate that it is something the size of the Canada goose, but to the eye it is a smaller bird. . . . You will see that the primaries, whitish-grey at the base, are black at the ends, a coloration which blends in many wings to a delicate silvering. Forgetting smallest variations, all else is white, and it is a certain duckyard whiteness which meets the eye whether the bird is on the ground or in the air. A gannetlike effect of wings tipped with black—though pictorially right—is not really what one sees.

This year there are seventeen or eighteen thousand birds feeding below Tourmente in one giant gathering, and perhaps a thousand or so more scattered about the neighboring islands and the nearer marshes of the river. They will pass the autumn here, the white flock spread for miles beneath the bright color of the Laurentian woods; the wardens will see them on the marshes swept by the first grey squalls of snow. . . .

I began to see geese in the air as I approached the buildings of the household farm. Small gaggles and groups of the birds were crossing from the still hidden marshes to the orchardlike country just below the promontory. As one flock of ten or a dozen passed along the face of the cliff, I had the curious illusion of seeing their shadows following them along the rock, but lo! these shadows were not shadows at all, but an equal flock of crows flying lower than the geese and nearer to the cliff. Not till I had turned the corner of the shed did I come in view, and all at once, of the marshes and the flock. Then suddenly, there they were, miles of snow geese, snow geese by the ten thousand feeding on the meadows in a population as dense as a thriving gooseyard—white birds as far as eye could see. The incredible vista had something to it of the prodigious and overwhelming, together with something the air of a farmyard of the gods. The nearer thousands of the flock were in the very next field, the birds sitting farthest inland being scarce a hundred feet away. . . .

The snow geese make two appearances on the river. They come in the spring, arriving in early April from the south, and remain by the Cap Tourmente till about the tenth of May. With the first warmish days they grow restless, and presently they are in the air, speeding north over the forest to the farther barrens of the north. The autumnal visit begins about mid-September and lasts till sometime in November, much depending on the weather. Below Tourmente the birds feed on the thickened root of a familiar reed which is there locally abundant (Scirpus americanus) and appear to break camp only after cold weather has surfaced the marshes with ice and frozen-in the roots. Arriving by detachments, it is the tendency of the autumnal flock to disappear in one great flight, the journey beginning after dark. In the cold November night above Quebec have they been seen, their coming made known by the immense and aerial din of their wild crying, parish after parish listening at farmhouse doors to the sky filled with the music of the flock. Over the freezing miles of the river they pass, over the narrows and the ancient rock, miles of birds flying as a nation in the night. There are times when the glow of the town is upon them as they cross the St. Lawrence, the modernity of light rising like an exhalation into so ancient a bitterness of cold. Clearly seen, out of the darkness they come and into the darkness they go, their huge clamor trailing and dying away behind them till all is still again and there is only November in the sky.—From "The St. Lawrence," by HENRY BESTON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Christmas Shopping Contrast ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Oh dear, oh dear! I want to enjoy Christmas shopping in peace but I keep thinking about London and what it must be like now. So few goods, and a 15-hour daily blackout; no toys for the children except a few simple paper and wooden ones, and the toy-gun factories making real machine guns. Father is working 65 hours a week, John is in Libya, and Mary in the Wrens.

These things are an old story, of course, but it is odd to think just now about the contrast in British and United States Christmas shopping. I have just been down on F Street, buying presents. What a jolly affair! It is snowing. Lights are on. Streets are packed. Every electric light in the blazing marquee that comes out from the big motion-picture theater is alight. There are hundreds of bulbs on at once and it makes the street warm underneath. People go back and forth with parcels. They complain a little because they have to carry them this year—but of course there's a war on. So many things are scarce. You can't get a really good leather handbag any more, let alone stockings, and as for Junior's bicycle, there's some kind of a priority on it. Imagine that—bicycles! Surely President Roosevelt isn't running the war right.

I wonder what it is like in London now. I have before me a clipping of the blackout times for October, November, and December. They are getting longer all the time. It is like a timetable schedule. After blackout, of course, not a light must be shown. No cheery lights from a friendly cottage as you come up a country road. Nothing but a murky downward illumination on city streets, and autos with hooded lamps and people with flashlights. It gets you down a bit, you know, with the rain and all. Back on October 1, blackout didn't begin till 7:18 p. m., and ended at 6:41 next morning. But today is Dec. 11—let's see: All lights off at 5:20 p. m., and keep them off till 8:45 a. m. tomorrow. Windows might as well be boarded up if you are a war worker.

Yes, it's a bit dreary. Thank goodness days will grow longer from Christmas on! Christmas is fine in that way. Then, too, Mary will get home on leave, and the children back to London from school. Wonderful to have children about: their voices stay gay, like birds, war or no war.

I remember the friend who gave sixpence to a couple of London boys and told them to go out and celebrate. What a treat! They looked through all the shops. Of course, they could buy no sweets because they had no ration card. But it was fun gluing noses against the little patch of glass left open in the barricaded sweet-shop window. No coupons for clothes, either. They went into Woolworth's and looked up and down. Toys were limited to a single half-counter. finally they returned—this is a true story—with a bottle of ink.

I went into Woolworth's sixpenny and shilling shop on Tottenham Court Road, just to see for myself. Of course now there will be Christmas shoppers about. People will always buy gifts for loved ones at Christmas time. If you have the money in London, you can still get luxuries at West End shops, and have the satisfaction of knowing 50 per cent of the price will go to Government in taxes. But I prefer to think of the crowd at Tottenham Court Road.

The window had a big display. I don't imagine you can guess what the featured object was on sale within. It was firebricks. There was a big pile of firebricks in the window, at so much a brick, and you could see the people glance in and then glance away again, a little ruefully, I thought. It certainly was a bit utilitarian. After all, a firebrick is a firebrick. But they were the big event of that shopping week at Woolworth's.

Here are some notes I made going through the shop:

The only specimens of the famous Woolworth jewelry were regimental insignia, for costume jewelry is banned; bars of war soap, which aren't rationed but don't lather, ranged from 4 to 8 cents, with "Evening in Paris" selling for 12 cents a cake and carrying a faint perfume.

Crackers—"cookies" in the United States—were for sale but took food coupons. Their sugar content is almost nil to the American taste.

At the skimpy-looking cosmetic counter there were 16-cent compact refills, sold without metal covers. There were lipstick refills for the equivalent of 48 cents, but no containers and only one color. Toothpaste was in tubes but not in cardboard boxes, and it looked like prewar stock.

The candy counters seemed luxurious, with real chocolates at low prices—but you had to have coupons.

Upstairs, the two long side counters were walled by plasterboard, due apparently to lack of goods. Unfrosted electric-light bulbs cost 20 cents. The glory of Woolworth's, the hardware counter, where normally you can buy a can opener or Stillson wrench, was almost empty. One well-filled counter had shoe-repair materials. Flashlight batteries, a necessity in blackout living, were plentiful, for about the United States price. There were some games, wooden toys, and cutouts.

Well, I can imagine that shop as it is today. It has put on some faded Christmas finery and patched, but jolly, decorations, and people are thronging in and buying goods—for Christmas always will be Christmas. The hoarded candy coupons will go to give Alec a little treat; and sister Mary, who is 8, will tell 5-year-old Alice how she remembers a time—long, long ago, before this three-year-old war—when you could buy all the things you wanted at shops, and coupons weren't even heard of.

"I don't really believe you," Alice will murmur. "But please, please, tell me more about it!" . . .

Those are queer thoughts to take out under the dazzling marquee on F Street as I watch America doing its Christmas shopping!

The Country Speaks: San Diego

Housing Priority Welcome News ..... ***By Virgil Wyatt***

Welcome indeed is the news recently received in this war-boom city that the Federal Housing authorities have granted priorities on the 1,845 houses in the Linda Vista addition across historic Mission Valley from San Diego proper. These houses, construction of which was held up on account of water and gas pipe and other much-needed materials, will house an additional 10,000 war workers at this largest of United States Government housing projects for defense employees.

Jubilation also reigned among the thousands of would-be renters on receiving word that priorities would be forthcoming for early construction of 300 housing units at National City and at Chula Vista, in addition to 400 other units at Azure Point. Two thousand other units are to be constructed within walking distance of the huge Consolidated Aircraft plant, and in the near-by National City and Chula Vista areas.

But it will be the hundreds of civilian families now seeking roofs over their heads who will be joyful when these government demountables are completed because it will release other hundreds of houses for them.

Situation Critical

With the virtual shutdown of private construction here some months ago, the rental situation has become critical—comparable perhaps to the Alaskan gold rush or some similar unprecedented influx of population.

San Diego, a one-time quiet residential city built to accommodate 200,000 people, has suddenly fallen heir to 350,000, in addition to officers of thousands of military men quartered within driving distance of this Southern California resort.

The results have been competitions for vacant houses which are almost fantastic.

There is the case of the energetic home seeker who heard about a house to be vacated by a Marine officer. He parked in front of the premises at midnight in order to be the first at the door next morning. He got the house.

In each edition of the local newspaper, the "Wanted to Rent" ads runs column after column, while the "Houses for Rent" has shrunk to a few items, many of which offer accommodations in far-away Alpine, 30 miles to the east, or other suburban localities.

Rewards Offered

Rewards are daily being offered for those who will find places for desperate house seekers.

This one in the Tribune-Sun of Nov. 13 is typical: "Fifteen-Dollar Reward for apartment or house furnished; Navy doctor and wife will pay up to $60 per month."

The local paper advertised a two-bedroom house with tile bath recently, and nearly a hundred replies poured in, with more than a score jamming the newspaper offices with pleas for preference.

One of the most crowded places is the Homes Registration Bureau at the Civic Center, where 2,500 a week beg for places to live, with about six or eight houses being offered. The supply of single rooms, however, is still ahead of the demand, according to George White, Director.

The concentration of people also has complicated the restaurant, transportation, and other businesses.

Long lines of people form at the motion-picture theaters daily.

The managers of cafés are desperately trying to keep their boom supply of customers and their waitresses at the same time, while the latter are dazzled with the high wages at the war plants.

This sign, seen at a local café, tells the story: "Please be courteous to our waitresses, as they are harder to get than customers."

To Change the Subject:

Need for More Jubbits ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

As I have explained before, it was Mrs. Jubbit who first inspired me with proper admiration for the United States of America, Mrs. Jubbitt who had never been farther than Derbyshire in her life. She would probably not have got that far from her native hills and dales had it not been for "Our Lucy's" confinements, the "blessed events" at which Mrs. Jubbit was indispensable.

Such a trip to the home of "Our Lucy" meant a day's train ride and any number of "connections" at little stations with names like Pennystone Gap and Godly Pike and Parson's Ghyll. It was enough to talk about, round the hearthstone, from Whitsuntide to next Shrove Tuesday.

Mrs. Jubbit knew how to stretch her war rations—the bit of margarine, in the entire absence of butter; the few ounces of brown sugar and the can of treacle—to the extent of an occasional loaf of parkin, the Yorkshire equivalent of gingerbread; and she always saved a slice of it for a little girl whose rations left her hungry.

The panegyric on America and "that right good man, Mr. Wilson," broke forth as she held up before me the treasure-trove of that day's marketing—a tin of baked beans. Now, what could baked beans be like? Broad beans and string beans and haricot I had tasted, but whoever before heard of baked beans? The tin was remarkably clean too. It had not, like the American bacon and cotton cloth, been sunk by the enemy in the Irish Sea, and then salvaged, saturated with brine.

Promise of a Feast

Whatever novelty Mrs. Jubbit acquired became my property too, for Mrs. Jubbit's cottage lay in a most convenient spot, between the top of the hill which was home, and the bottom of the valley in which stood the station and the Town Hall, the weaving shed and the stocks; the gibbet and the old Parish Church with Latin on the grave stones. "They do say," Mrs. Jubbit informed me, "they're right nice on a bit of toast," as she turned the can round and round in her hand, adding, "If thou comes to thy tea on Sunday, we'll sample them." As I latched her gate behind me she called out, "Of course thou'lt go to Sunday School first."

I even learned the Text, knowing that Mrs. Jubbit would make me recite it for her. She had a profound respect for learning, her sole education deriving from a few months' attendance, half the day, at a church school, when she was a "littl'un." At nine she had gone to work in the mill.

My contribution to the meal was making the toast, at the end of a fork three feet long, before a red coal fire. The present fuel rationing scheme brings the scene forcibly to mind. We were rationed with food and we were rationed with gas, which we used for lighting and, to a small extent, for cooking.

As Mrs. Jubbit turned the contents of the bean tin into a pan, she said, "It holds a lot, doesn't it? Now, surely we cannot have all these for us two." I did not harbor any doubts as to our capacity, but Mrs. Jubbit filled a little basin and said, "Put thy jacket on and take this to Mrs. Clegg. Tell her it came from America—just a bit extra for her Sunday tea."

A Deed of Kindness

Mrs. Clegg's husband was a soldier. She and her two children sat wrapped in blankets, for they had no fire, and the weather was bleak. "They've no coal," I told Mrs. Jubbit as I warmed my fingers at the grate, on my return.

"What!" cried Mrs. Jubbit, "and two children!" The story quickly assembled itself in my mind. Soldier's pay inadequate, and no one to leave the children with while the mother went out to work. Before it took complete shape, however, Mrs. Jubbit had her shawl on her head. Motioning me to step aside, she took her coal shovel, filled it with flaming cobs and started up the causeway to Mrs. Clegg's house, just a few yards away. Fascinated I followed, catching up with her in time to open her neighbor's door. Straight to the empty grate she went and neatly deposited the shovelful of fire. Then she hurried home and came back a second time, with a pailful of coal from her cellar. She filled the kettle, which sat on the hob, and put it neatly on the red coals. With a smile and a nod to Mrs. Clegg and the children, who sat in speechless wonder, she returned to her cottage, leading me by the hand.

It would greatly surprise Mrs. Jubbit to know that bombs have dropped close to her cottage, for when the Zeppelin warnings sounded, she was always confident that the Pennine hills would keep out the raiders. It would surprise her to learn that a second world war had started, with a second rationing scheme; and for a second time the United States of America furnishing her country with food. Whoever now occupies her cottage will have no coal to carry to a neighbor. The thought of fuel shortage nevertheless recalls most vividly that small figure in a shawl, running with a shovelful of fire, to warm a shivering family.

There would be less need for rationing if we had more Mrs. Jubbits.

Franco's Spain: A Nation Tied to Axis Visionaries

Evidence lines El Caudillo up with Fascist 'order' in Europe's transition; his speech assessed.

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Close observers of the Spanish scene have been amazed at the persistent tendency of the American press and radio to interpret Spain's position as "neutral" or even anti-Axis. This has been especially true since a large section of the press virtually ignored Generalissimo Francisco Franco's cordial message to Hitler last week, and dismissed his speech to the Falange Party on Dec. 8 as mere "lip-service" to the Axis.

General Franco's speech had been advertised in advance as one which would "settle the problem of Spain's international policy." His position is now clearly on the side of the "European Order" of the Nazis and Fascists. "We do not belong to a world of our own as distinct from Europe," he said.

His adulatory references to Germany and Italy—"Mussolini's genius" and "Germany's new solution for popular yearnings"—need only to be compared to the references to the democracies in the complete version of his speech to indicate the purely Fascist viewpoint he espouses:

"It is necessary for Spaniards to abandon the old liberal prejudices, take a survey of the European order, and analyze contemporary history. . . . We are witnessing the end of one era and the beginning of another . . . the liberal world is going down [and with it] commercial imperialism, finance, capitalism, and mass unemployment. . . . Liberal propaganda may . . . hide the truth for a time, but in the end truth will prevail. . . . Those err who speculate on liberal peace agreements, or on a bourgeois solution. The world is marching on other roads."

Possibility of Monarchy

Finally, General Franco's reference to the possibility that the monarchy may be restored is conditioned upon the realization and safeguarding of "the lasting character of our national revolution." Such an eventuality would not bring any change in Spain's international policy, he implied.

The only conclusion to be drawn from all this is that Spain is now definitely aligned with "young Fascist Europe." This was an official statement of policy, not a political speech dealing with domestic issues. The interpretation that it was intended to please the Axis while maintaining an actual policy of neutrality is inconsistent with the Spanish concept of "national honor" and with General Franco's past behavior.

What part Spain will play in the coming battle for Europe was not disclosed for obvious reasons; but there is no reason to think that it will be a role opposed to the wishes of Germany and Italy.

The evidence for the hypothesis that Spain will remain neutral, as it has accumulated since the invasion of North Africa, may be summarized as follows:

1. The reassuring statements by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill were well received and widely publicized by General Franco.

2. An officially inspired report from Madrid subsequently declared that if either group of warring nations attacked Spain, it would call upon the other side for assistance.

3. The partial mobilization of Spanish reserves was interpreted in some quarters as a warning to Hitler's troops along the Pyrenees frontier.

4. Spain's serious food and transportation problems were said to present a serious obstacle to any German attempt to move troops through the country for an attack on Gibraltar and French Morocco.

5. The Spanish peoples generally would undoubtedly oppose any military collaboration with the Axis. [But the Spaniards would be in a position not dissimilar to that of the Italians today if Spain entered the war.]

Evidence for the opposite point of view, namely that Spain is whole-heartedly on the side of the Axis, includes these facts:

Pro-Axis Evidence

The official Spanish home radio, especially the Falange station at Valladolid, has consistently used pro-Axis propaganda of the most extreme type since the German occupation of the whole of France. Since General Franco is both Chief of State and Chief of the Falange, it is apparent that he has not wanted to interfere with the preparation of the Spanish public for a greater degree of collaboration with the Axis.

On the day of Franco's speech, the Valladolid Radio said: "Defeat of the Axis would mean the fall of Europe into a terrible and interminable night of chaos. It would unleash savage and barbaric forces ready to join the Asiatic hordes. . . . There can be no happy auguries about the future of Europe in case of an Axis defeat."

2. The mobilization of a Spanish Army of 750,000 men may be directed against the United Nations. According to reports current in Washington last week, less than a holding force is stationed along the Pyrenees frontier, where Hitler is believed to have about 100,000 troops. The bulk of the Spanish Army is believed to be in Southern and Western Spain.

Furthermore, 200,000 Spanish soldiers are stationed in Spanish Morocco—mercenaries who would have no hesitation in attacking the Allies. German "technical advisers" are still at Ceuta, Melilla and Tetuan. [A Lisbon report of Dec. 4, however, said that the Spanish Government had authorized the establishment of United States consulates in Ceuta and Tetuan.]

3. General Franco's appointment of a new Executive Council of the Falange included Ramon Serrano Suñer and other pro-Axis leaders. [This was a routine affair, however.]

Automobile from Hitler

4. On the occasion of General Franco's birthday, on Dec. 4, Hitler wired his congratulations and presented a new automobile to El Caudillo. General Franco replied, "Many thanks to you and the German people. . . . May your arms triumph in the glorious undertaking of freeing Europe from the Bolshevik terror."

5. General Franco's speech, and the Axis reaction to it, further strengthen the argument. Berlin's Transocean news agency described the speech as "championing the European cause and a spiritual declaration of war against political liberalism, democracy and Bolshevism."

The Bratislava Radio said: "By his proclamation the Spanish Chief of State has spiritually joined those powers working for the New Order in Europe." Breslau added: "General Franco's decision to participate in the establishment of a New Europe and his rejection of liberalistic principles were in accordance with the policy followed by him in the civil war. . . . Franco's speech has been warmly welcomed in Germany and those countries allied to her."

Rome Radio gave the speech greater play than Berlin, using it as a morale-builder for the Italians. One home radiocast said, "The words of El Caudillo swept away all enemy illusions because they show the exact position of Spain. . . . The Spanish position is clearly expressed as a contribution to our cause. . . ."

In radiocasts to Latin America, Rome pointed out that "El Caudillo's speech has been the most conclusive affirmation of the political faith of the National Syndicalist and Catholic Falange," and stressed the unity of Spain with the "nations of Young Europe, that is, to anti-liberal, anti-democratic, anti-exploiting, anti-capitalistic, and anti-Bolshevik Europe."

Lisbon Radio used the German D. N. B. version of the speech, emphasizing Spain's solidarity with the Axis regimes but saying that "this does not prevent Spanish policy from having a character of its own." German propagandists may not want the world to think that Spain's commitments to Germany are of a concrete as well as of an ideological nature.

Franco's Commitments

On the basis of the known facts, and of the radio material as monitored and analyzed by the Federal Communications Commission Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and made available by the Office of War Information, the following conclusions seem to be warranted:

1. If General Franco could choose freely, he would probably prefer to stay out of the war, because of internal weakness and fear that the United Nations may win.

2. But his regime has a definite Fascist orientation, plus certain commitments to the Axis powers who helped him gain power, which remain unaltered.

3. The Axis wants Spain's help, and is exerting a great deal of pressure on General Franco to cooperate more actively.

4. If Hitler demands military collaboration, General Franco will be in no position to resist. Furthermore, his recent speech and actions indicate that he has no intention of trying to resist.

5. General Franco, rocked back on his heels by the American move into North Africa, took no chances on antagonizing the United Nations in the first period of their success. But with temporary halting of British and American forces before Tunis and Bizerte, he appears to have reverted unmistakably to a completely pro-Axis stand. His next move will probably depend on Hitler's strategic plans.

Wide World

His Next Move Will Probably Depend on Hitler's Strategic Plans

Spain's Generalissimo Franco took no chances on antagonizing the United Nations in the first days of the African campaign, when their success ran high, but now he appears to have decided things will be different. The photograph above records one of his less pressing moments—when he took part in the dedication some months ago of a home for children of the Falange in Madrid.

Women Voters Voice Warning On Danger of Isolationism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Declaring that "nationalist sentiment in the United States grows with every gain on the military front," the National League of Women Voters with 600 local leagues in 34 states and 1,500 communities has started a campaign to prevent the revival of American isolationism.

According to a statement of League officials signed by President Marguerite M. Wells, "nationalist-isolationism" is again gaining ground, and the question is raised "can the American people be fooled again?"—in reference to the events after World War I.

"Just as in 1919 a demand developed to pull away from the rest of the world and return to "normalcy," so now the same tide of reaction is setting in. It shows itself through those who give lip service to the idea of a world free from war, but who promote efforts to bring about a United States independent of the rest of the world and armed to the teeth. Such nationalist-isolationist spirit can defeat any attempt to solve international problems through mutual concession and agreements."

The League's statement makes no reference to the recent election at which many pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists were returned to office, but it is circulated in time to meet the arrival of the incoming Congress. The League urges the country to "beware of Congressmen speaking soft words about America's responsibility after the war while at the same time condemning every step toward international good feeling."

Three Tests of Intention

It offers three tests for detecting a "yes-but" Congressman: One who declares that he "would be willing to promote a better feeling with other nations but advocates a United States trade policy that is bound to make enemies"; a Congressman who asserts that he wants an insured peace, but who follows a course "that would invite another armament race and another war"; finally, a Congressman, says the statement, who declares "that he would be willing, as a kindly gesture to see the United States join a world peace movement, but still fails, as did the isolationists before Pearl Harbor, to see that co-operation is an essential protection of United States interests."

Elaborating the "yes-but" argument which the League declares nationalistic Congressmen are already advancing in the latter controversy, the statement paraphrases the attitude as one of saying:

"We should be willing to join in a world peace movement . . . but the first and foremost part of any postwar program is the protection of America, her interests, and her own defenses."

Groundwork for Peace

Commenting on this line of reasoning the League, in its opening gun in the campaign declares that "the groundwork for a lasting peace is being laid now. The United Nations have made agreements establishing principles of postwar settlement including free access to raw materials and removal of excessive trade barriers. Congressional action that violates such principles will undermine the confidence of the United Nations in our good faith."

The League sees the isolationist fight of 23 years ago starting all over again, and warns the country to be on its guard.

There are extremists on both sides, it contends, ranging from the "nationalist-isolationist" whose course would sow seeds for another war, to the extreme internationalist who is equally unrealistic in assuming that the United States must assume the burdens of all the world. What the League urges is "the middle course"; it would approve some concessions, some sacrifices, but a recognition "that the action of each nation has an effect on every other nation" and that situations can be prevented that lead to war.

Council of Churches Favors Feeding Axis-Bound Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14—Feeding of Axis-subjugated peoples of Europe by the United Nations as soon as this can be done without aiding the Nazis, today has the approval of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

This resolution, with others adopted at the concluding sessions, followed an entire week of the largest interdenominational meetings ever held among representatives of the Protestant Churches of the United States and Canada

To feed Europe, the Council delegates took the stand that there should be an extension to other Nazi-conquered areas of the plan already functioning with the full approval of the United Nations governments for the relief of Greece—that is, providing the occupying powers will agree to the same conditions and safeguards for its administration.

Purchases in U. S.

This plan, the resolution explained, "involves the purchase of supplies in the United States, their transport in neutral ships to neutral ports, trans-shipment in sealed cars to the area of want, and direct distribution to those in most desperate need under the supervision of a competent and trustworthy international commission of neutral Red Cross officials.

"Through such means," it was stated, "millions of lives of our Greek allies are now being saved, without aid to the Axis and to the satisfaction of the Allied governments."

In another resolution, the Council pointed to the need for a much larger number of chaplains, in view of the rapid increase in the size of the Army announced for 1943. The measure said: "we urge ministers who have the requisite qualifications to consider whether they should not offer themselves for the chaplaincy in Army or Navy . . . we regard this service as the greatest spiritial and evangelistic opportunity among American young men today."

Liquor Traffic Control

In urging more stringent Federal regulation of the liquor traffic around Army camps and war plants, the Council took the stand that whenever the local law enforcement officials have failed in effectiveness in any community near military camps or establishments engaged in war work, the situation should be met by Federal legislation. This should enable "the President, the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to use the Federal law enforcement agencies to deal with the problem of drunkenness and to control the distribution of beverage alcohol."

In it resolution on the liquor problem, the Council also recommended:

"That there should be further government action reducing the volume of beverage alcholol available for consumption, along with many other consumer goods, by diverting raw materials and supplies, and thus freeing labor and productive and distributive capacity.

"That legislatures of the states permitting the sale of beverage alcohol should strictly regulate, and decrease, the hours and intervals when it may be sold.

Incentive by Taxation

"That the Federal and state governments should generally adopt tax programs that encourage the dillution of proof spirits and fortified wines, thus presenting an incentive of reduced taxation to distributors, and thereby reducing the total volume of alcohol consumption."

It was further recommended that the churches should undertake at this time "a renewed educational program with reference to the nature of beverage alcohol and its effects on human life." The Council advocated, too, that the Federal and state governments should extend, or begin, educational programs "through their public health or allied agencies."

Before the resolution was adopted, Bishop James Cannon, retired bishop of the Methodist Church, proposed a measure that looked toward complete prohibition. This was voted down, 47 to 25.

Solidarity Furthered

The meeting of the Council was preceded by joint sessions with six other large Protestant church groups. These were held for the purpose of fostering a greater solidarity among the Protestant churches, an objective that was carried out by setting in motion the ecclesiastical machinery for the establishment of a North American council of churches. This would be a large co-ordinating organization "to manifest the essential oneness of the co-operating churches."

The church groups participating in the inter-church conference also furthered their efforts toward "co-operative Christianity" by coming to agreement on what the churches should advocate as the bases of a just and durable peace, adopting a set of guiding principles regarding the moral, political, and economic foundations of an enduring peace.

When Utah Town's Folk Go to War Group of Youngsters Guards Houses

FERRON, Utah, Dec. 14 (AP)—When residents of Ferron—population 508—go marching off to war or to jobs in war industries in other areas, they need have no fear for the safety of homes and property left behind.

The Vacant Home Vanguard of America is on the job.

Headed by youthful Donald Nelson, a group of Ferron youngsters pledged themselves to guard and care for the possessions of all such persons who leave the community for duration of the war.

Among their self-imposed tasks they water and care for fruit trees, lawns and shrubbery, repair fences, guard against window breakage or other vandalism and in general keep the places in shape for immediate re-occupancy when their owners return.

The V. H. V. A. already has 60 such homes in its care in Ferron alone and is anticipating an expansion of the movement.

There is no charge for the service, but if owners of the property care to make a small voluntary contribution, it is not refused. Such gifts are invested in war bonds—and the bonds are turned over to charitable organizations.

Just to make it all according to Hoyle, the Vacant Home Vanguard of America has a constitution and bylaws, drawn up in the proper legal phrases by none other than Judge Rulon W. Clark of the Salt Lake City Juvenile Court.

Boston Bruins Surprise Hockey World by Sitting on Top of National League

Rossmen Out Front Alone; Home to Wings Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is all very confusing. The Boston Bruins, who at first entertained thoughts of not operating this winter, who later wished they hadn't when they dropped their first four games, are today on top of the National Hockey League.

More than that, having edged Montreal Canadiens 3-2 at the Garden Saturday afternoon and then tied the Red Wings 1-1 in Detroit last night, the B's are still undefeated on home ice, have not been beaten in their last five starts, and were the hottest club in the circuit over the past month in which they dropped only one of 12 starts.

Need Good Fortune

Being on top is one thing. Staying there is another, and the Bruins will need all the good fortune they can scare up if they hope to preserve their status in the eight-day period beginning tomorrow. After meeting Detroit in a return engagement here Tuesday night, they dive into a schedule that finds them in New York Thursday, in Toronto Saturday, in Chicago Sunday, and back home on Tuesday to meet Rangers.

Boston's other hockey club, the Olympics, had a rather rough week end, losing twice to the Montreal Army team of ex-pros and outstanding Canadian amateurs in free-scoring affairs. Saturday eve the 'Pics bowed 14-8, and yesterday afternoon they capitulated 12-11.

In reality the Olympics were playing out of their class, but the visitors made it interesting for the spectators by refusing to body-check and by allowing themselves to be caught up the ice to give the local skaters three-man breakaways. At times Defensemen Des Smith and Red Goupille looked like Gordie Drillon, the way they hung around the Boston goal. The defeats marked the 'Pics' first losses at home after an eight-game winning streak here.

Rovers Here Saturday

Wednesday the local amateurs go to Philadelphia to meet the Falcons, while on the week end they will be home for a pair of contests. Saturday night they will play New York Rovers and Sunday afternoon they will face Curtis Bay Coast Guard. Rovers are leading the Eastern Amateur League, with Philadelphia and Curtis Bay tied for second. Olympics are fourth.

Most disappointing feature of a week end which saw Boston offering its first National Hockey League afternoon game was the Bruins' benefit contest with Canadiens for the Red Cross. A small crowd of 4,860 paid only $6,651.39 to watch the game, which means that the Bruins' revised goal of $50,000 will be difficult to reach.

Over the Blue Line

The 1-1 score of the Bruins-Detroit game last night was the lowest recorded this season in the N. H. L. . . . In addition, in 45 previous games only 10 teams had been held to one goal or less . . . Bruins were without Busher Jackson, who tried to play Saturday but couldn't and who now appears a doubtful starter tomorrow . . . Boston can remain in first place until Thursday, even with a loss tomorrow, for a victory for the Wings would put the Detroiters only in a tie for second with Toronto and Chicago.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	9	5	2	20	60	52
Toronto	9	7	1	19	81	53
Chicago	8	5	3	19	61	56
Detroit	6	4	5	17	56	47
Montreal	5	10	2	12	53	74
New York	4	10	1	9	52	81

Results Dec. 12
Boston 3, Montreal 2.
Toronto 5, Detroit 4.

Results Dec. 13
Boston 1, Detroit 1.
Montreal 7, New York 3.
Chicago 5, Toronto 2.

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Craig McClelland, Olympics' goalie, never saw so much rubber in his life as he did over the week end . . . He made 44 stops Saturday night and 67 yesterday for a two-game total of 111 . . . In addition 26 goals got by him which means the Canadian soldiers had 137 shots altogether . . . Ex-Bruin Gordie Bruce twice turned the hat trick, while Moe White and Tony Demers of the visitors and Clarence Schmidt of the 'Pics each did it once . . . Leading individual scorer for the two games was Bob Jeremiah with four goals and five assists for nine points . . . Second was Gerry Bauer with 3-5-8 . . . There is talk that the Army team might come back to play a game with the Bruins for the Red Cross, which would certainly help the B's donation.

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Terry Reardon was a pro, an amateur, and a pro again all in the space of little more than 24 hours . . . He played with Canadiens Saturday afternoon, with the Army sextet Saturday night, and with Canadiens again in New York last night . . . He is now an amateur again, slated to join the Army group as a regular . . . Terry, incidentally, scored Montreal's final goal last night, a fitting bow-out for the duration . . . Canadiens' victory over Rangers—their second in 13 starts—stopped momentarily the rumor that the Montreal team was going to withdraw from the league if it did not win last night . . . The rumor, however, may have been instigated merely as a pepper-up for the Montreal team alone.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 12
Tampa 45, Drew Field (Tampa) 6.
California (Los Angeles) 14, Southern California 7.
Florida A and M 12, Texas College 6.

High School Athlete May Be Top Man

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It begins to look as if the schoolboy athlete is about to come into his own. In truth it begins to appear that the schoolboy will have to save competitive athletics.

College sports are rapidly dwindling in importance. Emphasis is placed upon physical fitness and with intercollegiate football over except for the post-season affairs, the colleges are hard put to continue their winter sports schedules.

Freshmen Necessary

The exhilerated scholastic program will graduate many seniors this winter and freshmen will be necessary to fill out hockey, basketball, track, and wrestling teams. In another year, even if the Army and Navy do not take over by that time, there will be few freshmen, according to the 18 and 19-year-old draft.

There are still speeches, pleas, and brave predictions regarding the need for college athletics, but they are pretty hollow in view of the trend of the times. The ODT frowns upon train travel, use of tires, gas and oil, and crowds at athletic events. The handwriting on the wall is plain—nothing but intramural and informal competition for collegians soon.

With the colleges out of the picture so far as the sports competition program is concerned, the field is wide open for the schoolboy. And the schoolboy coach has an important field ahead of him, one which not only supplants the college program, but is the last athletic field of importance in the physical fitness program.

Fertile Seeds

Schoolboys are the most fertile seeds for the Army and the Navy. The best available talent outside of the high school is already in the service, or will be shortly. In the future the high school youngster will be the basic foundation of the war effort for Army, Navy, or defense work.

With the future for the schoolboy so important, it remains for his coach to see to it that he is grounded in solid athletic competition to prepare him for any and all emergencies ahead. Yes, it really looks as if the schoolboy is going to take over those sports page headlines—if there are going to be any headlines.

AAU Picks Sites For 1943 Titles

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union adjourned its 54th annual convention last night by selecting these sites for its 1943 championship meets:

Men's indoor track and field—New York, Feb. 27.
Women's outdoor track and field—Cleveland, Ohio (July).
Junior cross-country—Bowling Green, Ohio (November).
Senior cross-country, Baltimore, Md., (November).
Gymnastics—New York (May).
Boxing—Boston, Mass. (April).
Outdoor men's and women's swimming—Indianapolis, Ind., or Columbus, Ohio (August).
Men's basketball—Denver, Colo., March 14-20.
Women's basketball—Missouri Valley Association with meet probably at St. Joseph, Mo. (March).
Junior weightlifting—Boston (May).
Senior weightlifting—York, Pa. (May).
Tug-of-War—Detroit (August).
Handball—Senior four wall, San Francisco (May); senior one wall, New York; junior, Milwaukee, Wis. (dates not announced).
Bobsledding—Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 21-22.
Junior horseshoe—Cincinnati, Ohio (September).
Senior horseshoe—Chicago (no date).

The AAU committees failed to select sites for national competitions in men's outdoor track and field, wrestling, ice hockey, volleyball and codeball.

Dodgers Get Melton

BROOKLYN (AP)—Over the week end the Brooklyn Dodgers and Philadelphia Phils exchanged pitchers. The Dodgers obtained Rube Melton, tall right-hander, in exchange for the veteran Johnny Allen and cash. According to critics on the scene, the cash amounted to approximately $30,000.

Melton won nine games for the last-place Phils in 1942; Allen won 10 for the Dodgers, most of them in relief roles.

U. S. O. War Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. O. war fund is richer by $612,550.99 as the result of contributions from various sports since last May 11, Robert F. Kelley, chairman of the special events committee, announced. Baseball made the largest contribution, $362,926.65 from the World Series.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 12
Hershey 6, Cleveland 3.
Indianapolis 6, Washington 4.
Providence 5, Pittsburgh 4.

Results Dec. 13
New Haven 9, Cleveland 2.
Indianapolis 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Hershey 3, Buffalo 3. (Overtime.)
Washington 3, Providence 0.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 12
Wesleyan 22, Massachusetts Tech 6.
Columbia 19, Rutgers 13.
Harvard 31, Tufts 3.
Haverford 34, Kutztown 0.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 12
Yale 19, Boston University 1.
Harvard 15, Northeastern 3.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 12
Wesleyan 47, Connecticut 20.

Alabama's Ace —By Pap'

Joe DOMNANOVICH
ALABAMA'S ALL-AMERICA CENTER and CAPTAIN !!
HOW DID NOTRE DAME EVER LET HIM GET AWAY ?
TOP THIS MR. NAUMETZ, IF YOU CAN
JOE'S HOME TOWN IS SOUTH BEND, IND., WHERE NOTRE DAME IS LOCATED
THE ORANGE BOWL GAME SHAPES UP AS A CONTEST BETWEEN TWO FINE CENTERS - DOMNANOVICH and FRED NAUMETZ, OF BOSTON COLLEGE
Pap'
AP Features

National League Fielding Averages Have Surprises

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The National League yesterday announced its official fielding averages for the 1942 season and as usual the mass of figures was full of surprises, not the least of which was the disclosure that the New York Giants had the best team record in the circuit.

In percentages the Giants had a slender margin of .9772 to .9770 over the Brooklyn Dodgers. This scarcely made them the foremost defensive combination in the senior circuit, because they tied for last in double plays and covered so little ground that a lot of balls went by for hits which other teams would have transformed into outs or errors. But it did show that a lot of observers underrated Mel Ott's mellow men.

All-star Lineup

On the basis of fielding percentage, the figures showed the following all-star lineup for the league, excluding pitchers of whom no less than 22 had perfect defensive records:

First Base—John Mize, Giants, .995.
Second Base—Nicholas (Mickey) Whitek, Giants, .978.
Shortstop—Eddie Miller, Braves, .983.
Third Base—Stanley Hack, Cubs, .965.
Outfield—Danny Litwhiler, Phils, 1.000; Tommy Holmes, Braves; Joe Medwick, Dodgers, and Mel Ott, Giants, all tied with .990.
Catcher—Mickey Owen, Dodgers, 987.

Fielding averages always provide strange contradictions of fact and fiction and this array of talent indicates how indiscriminately the figures distribute honors.

Litwhiler's flawless season was the first in the history of the major leagues, but many baseball men did not consider him any better than in 1941 when he made 15 errors and his fielding average was .964. As a matter of fact, there was a slight scar on his record. He dropped a fly ball in the Polo Grounds one day and the official scorer charged him with an error. But after the game was over the scorer decided this was an injustice because the grass in the outfield had been slippery and consequently changed his ruling to a hit.

Moore Seventh

The best defensive outfielder in the National League, if not in all baseball, generally is considered to be Capt. Terry Moore of the St. Louis Cardinals, but the fielding averages showed him seventh among outfielders who participated in more than 100 games and 20th in the listing of all outfielders who appeared in 10 or more games.

Witek and Hack, although fielding standouts at their positions, were not rated well enough to be chosen for the National League all-star squad in midseason and Mize, a spectacular slugger, never has been a defensive star.

Yet the averages are not uniformly deceiving. Miller, topping the league's shortstops for the third consecutive year, unquestionably rated the distinction and his percentage of .983 topped a 15-year-old record set by James Cooney of Chicago and Philadelphia in 1927. Owen, who dropped a famous third strike in the 1941 World Series, also earned his fielding accolade, and Ott and Holmes were without doubt among the best outfielders.

Other Exploits

Chief among the other individual exploits exposed were those of Len Merullo of the Cubs, in making four errors in one inning, set a new record for shortstops; Billy Jurges of the Giants, in going 11 fielding innings in one game without a chance, tied a record; and Ray Lamanno, who succeeded Ernie Lombardi as catcher for the Cincinnati Reds, also succeeded him as the league leader in passed balls with 11. Lombardi had led in this failing for several years and was second this time with nine.

In team fielding the Phils, of course, made the most errors, 194, while the Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers tied for the fewest with 138. Cincinnati completed the most double plays, 158, and the Giants, Braves and Cubs each had one triple play.

Events Tonight

Hockey

Boston College vs. Northeastern University at the Arena, 8 p. m.

Golf

New England Greenkeepers' Club meeting at the Hotel Statler, 7:30 p. m.

Bruins Improve Pass Defense

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (AP)—UCLA's Bruins, new football champions of the Far West, participated today in a preview of the Georgia style of play.

Cece Hollingsworth, who scouted the Bulldogs in their game with Georgia Tech, directed a squad of reserves in Georgia plays. The Bruin regulars went after impersonators of Frankie Sinkwich and Charlie Trippi in a brisk game of touch football.

UCLA will not let up until the day before the New Year's game in the Pasadena Rose Bowl. Line Coach Ray Richards had charge of the squad today. The boys left heavy equipment in their lockers and were attired in light pants and sweatshirts.

One-Time Bruin

Hollingsworth, one-time Bruin player, was reluctant to be drawn into a comparison of Georgia and the coast team. He predicted it should be one of the best attractions, from the standpoint of the crowd, in all Rose Bowl history.

"Sinkwich is a great passer and a great runner," Hollinsworth said. "I have no hesitancy in saying he's the kind of football player who could break up a game with a long run or a well-conceived and executed pass. I was much impressed with the ends, George Poschner and Lamar Davis. Trippi is a strong runner. Georgia will be hard to handle."

There is ample evidence in the attitude of the UCLA players that they figure they have a good chance to upset the favored Bulldogs. Much of their attention is going to be devoted to pass coverage. In fact, they began to bear down on that phase of the game two weeks ago. They had the Southern California passing game covered faultlessly last Saturday. Howell Hollis, Georgia scout who saw this contest, must have noted the improvement.

The week before, Hollis saw Idaho score twice on the Bruins via long passes, the same type Sinkwich has been 'ossing to Davis and Poschner.

Phillips Ready

Best news in the Bruin camp was that George Phillips, a fast and powerful line smasher, will be ready for the Pasadena game. He has been out nearly all season. Ken Snelling may start against Georgia at full, but Phillips will get plenty of work.

Coach Babe Horrell had several backs coming along fast near the end of the season, and against the Trojans he was able to interchange on offense and defense, with third-string fullback Roy Kurrasch entering every time the Trojans took the ball.

It will be up to Joe Domnanovich, captain and center of Alabama's Crimson Tide, to prove his right to the All-America honors, which were so generously showered upon him, when he steps out on the turf of Miami's Orange Bowl. Fred Naumetz, the strong boy center of the Boston College Eagles, may be on hand to prove the experts wrong in their selection of Domnanovich. It could add a dash of pepper to what already promises to be a great football game.

Domnanovich was a pretty handy chap to have on Alabama's side this fall. He called the defensive set-ups for the Tide, and the records show that he did a grand job, for his selections enabled Alabama to hold its opponents to about 60 yards per game on rushing plays. He has played in over 50 minutes in each of Alabama's important games the past two seasons. A fine backer-up, he was equally effective as a blocker.

Naumetz is a fine all-around performer and played a major role in fashioning Boston's early successes. He is big and durable. Only Boston's collapse against Holy Cross in the final game ruined his chances for a much higher rating by the experts.

Week-End Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 12

East

New York University 67, Fort Monmouth 39.
Penn State 36, Bucknell 22.
Aberdeen Proving Ground 57, Pennsylvania 39.
Villanova 55, St. Francis (Pa.) 36.
Temple 69, Lehigh 59.
Susquehanna 30, Swarthmore 28.
Worcester Tech 54, Bates 33.
Fort Devens 47, American International 46.
Ellis Island Coast Guard 52, Yale 41.
Canisius 49, Akron 37.
Niagara 57, Alfred 31.
Oklahoma A & M 38, City College (N. Y.) 32.
Fordham 41, Cornell 34.
St. Francis 48, Newark Engineers 42.
West Virginia 65, Bethany 32.
Loyola (Baltimore) 50, Gallaudet 28.
Duquesne 47, Salem (W. Va.) 30.
Case 52, Carnegie Tech 50.
Washington & Jefferson 59, Liberty 49.
George Washington 54, Fort Meade 38.
Washington 57, Moravian 44.
St. Lawrence 52, Plattsburg 29.
Western Maryland 54, Baltimore U 18.
Manhattan 62, Muhlenberg 59.
Lock Haven (Pa.) State Teachers 42, Indiana (Pa.) State Teachers 29.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 56, Princeton 51.
Connecticut 58, Brown 40.
Dartmouth 56, Spring 45.
Harvard 63, Wesleyan 46.
Long Island University 43, Brigham Young 40.
New Hampshire 35, Massachusetts Tech 33.
Clarkson 70, St. Michaels 53.
Rutgers 47, Trenton Teachers 35.
P. M. C. 60, St. Joseph's 28.
Albright 63, Kutztown Teachers 39.
East Stroudsburg Teachers (Pa.) 83, Panzer 43.

Midwest

Hamline 40, North Dakota 33.
Taylor 60, Concordia (Ind.) 45.
Indiana State 73, George Field 33.
Depauw 37, Peru (Ind.) Naval 27.
Carleton 43, Augustana (S. D.) 37.
Concordia (Minn.) 38, Bemidji 35.
Aberdeen Normal 49, Valley City Tchrs. 36.
Ellendale Normal 41, Huron College 27.
Northwestern Okla. State 54, Friends 34.
Missouri 32, Missouri Valley 31.
Drury 37, Wichita 20.
Depaul 45, Purdue 37.
Coe 38, Iowa Navy 36.
Creighton 47, Oiathe Navy 32.
St. Mary's (Winona) 49, Upper Iowa 35.
McCalester 36, Luther 30.
Chicago Tchrs. 50, Concordia (Ill.) 43.
Hariham 41, Cedarville 21.
Western Michigan 50, Ball State 49.
Hanover 60, Franklin 38.
Loras 38, Iowa Teachers 36.
Bradley 55, Augustana (Ill.) 47.
Baldwin-Wallace 70, Camp Perry 29.
Westminster (Mo.) 44, Missouri Mines 36.
Notre Dame 53, Northwestern 44.
Oshkosh 46, Toledo 41.
Monmouth 42, Carthage 40 (overtime).
Illinois Tchrs. 55, Millikin 52.
North Central (Ill.) 47, Elmhurst 36.
Northern Illinois Tchrs 41, Wheaton 32.
Hope 61, Grand Rapids 43.
Wayne 46, Dearborn Naval 33.
Detroit 56, Hillsdale 34.
Detroit Tech 61, Defiance 60.
Wisconsin 38, Camp Grant 36.
Minnesota 49, South Dakota 39.
Illinois 69, Nebraska 67.
Knox 42, Illinois College 30.
Bowling Green 63, Ashland 35.
Miami 50, Wabash 47.
Youngstown 63, Hiram 37.
Great Lakes 49, Ohio State 46.
Toledo Univ. 61, Kent State 30.
Mt. Union 42, Ohio Univ. 36.
Worthington Jr. 36, Eastern (S. D.) Normal 29.
Michigan 42, Marquette 32.
Cornell (Iowa) 39, Grinnell 31.

South

Berea 56, Georgetown College 50.
Murray State Tea. 32, Southeast Mo. Tea. 30.
Kentucky 61, Cincinnati 39.
Loyola (New Orleans) 59, Springfield 28.
William and Mary 53, Randolph-Macon 38.
Roanoke 47, Bridgewater 37.
Alabama 32, Florida 26.

West

Oregon 78, Camp Adair 32.
Idaho 42, Gonzaga 30.
Nevada 87, McClellan Field 19.
Chico State 34, Oakland Navy 32.
Eastern Washington 44, Washington State 39.
Lewiston Normal 47, Whitworth 33.
Montana State 43, Ricks 38.
St. Mary's Naval 45, California 39.
Utah 55, Weber 25.

Net Rankings

NEW YORK (AP)—Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles received added recognition for winning the national championships last fall when they were placed at the top of the 1942 rankings by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The honor, which together with the other rankings must be approved at the association's annual meeting here Jan. 16 before becoming official, marks an advancement for both Schroeder and Miss Betz. Schroeder was fifth in 1941 among the men while Miss Betz was No. 2 to Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke among the women.

Men's Singles

Frederick R. Schroeder, Glendale, Calif.; Frank Parker, Los Angeles; Francisco Segura, Ecuador; Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla.; William Talbert, Cincinnati; Sidney B. Wood, Jr., New York; Seymour Greenberg, Chicago; George Richards, Montebello, Calif.; E. Victor Seixas, Jr., Philadelphia, and Ladislav Hecht, New York.

Women's Singles

Pauline Betz, Los Angeles; A. Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Margaret Osborne, San Francisco; Helen I. Bernhard, New York; Mary Arnold, Los Angeles; Doris Hart, Miami; Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, New York; Mrs. Helen Pedersen Ribbany, New York; Mrs. Marjorie Harshaw Vosters, Lansdowne, Pa., Katharine Winthrop, Boston.

Chicago Bears Are Dethroned In Surprising Season Finale

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Washington Redskins, a vastly under-rated club if ever there was one, occupy the top rung of the football ladder today and they'll probably remain there for the duration.

Magnificent line play along with some superb passing and kicking by Slingin' Sammy Baugh thrilled 36,006 happy spectators as the Redskins trampled all over the hitherto unbeatable Chicago Bears yesterday to win the professional football championship by a score of 14 to 6.

"We beat their pants off," gloated Ki Aldrich, 210-pound Washington center from Texas Christian who played the full 60 minutes and was the outstanding performer in a forward wall that stopped the Bears' vaunted "T" formation cold.

Great Exhibition

Aldrich, Wee Willie Wilkin, Bob Masterson, Ed Cifers, Bill Young and others of the Redskins' line turned in what unquestionably was the greatest exhibition of blocking and tackling and charging seen in the pro league all season. Chicago's Sid Luckman, Gary Famiglietti, Frank Maznicki, Bill Osmanski, Hugh Gallarneau, Ray Nolting, Charlie O'Rourke, to mention just a few of the big names of the Bears' hall of fame, ran into a stonewall almost every time they took off.

The Bears, who had run up a streak of 24 consecutive victories and were billed as the greatest combination in football history, were definitely off the beam. They couldn't open any holes in the Redskin line, Luckman was off on his passing, Famiglietti wasn't clicking with his running attempts and Gallarneau wasn't getting the blocking he needs to make headway.

Deserved To Lose

"We deserved to lose, and we lost to a better ball club," Coach Hunk Anderson said while congratulating owner George P. Marshall of the Redskins.

Baugh, football's greatest passer, completed five out of 13 tossing attempts for gains totaling 65 yards. Luckman's five completions netted only two yards. Each had two interceptions. O'Rourke made good on five out of seven aerial tries for a total of 128 yards.

Ray Flaherty, Redskin coach, was the happiest of all as the victorious Washingtons celebrated after the game. He leaves today to become a lieutenant in the Navy. And besides, he figures yesterday's win took some of the sting out of that humiliating 73-0 pasting the Redskins took two years ago, the last time they met the western division champions for the world title.

Baugh really set the stage for Washington's victory with two fine quick-kicks that caught Chicago flat-footed in the first period. Then, in the second, Sammy pitched a beautiful strike to Wilbur Moore, who grabbed the ball as he crossed the goal line in one of the most spectacular plays in football.

In the third, the Redskins tossed Osmanski for a pair of losses on pass attempts, then Farkas took over. Andy, one of football's old-timers, cracked the Bear line on 11 tries, finally jumping over the goal line. Masterson converted with place kicks after both Redskin touchdowns.

Dick Todd's fumble in the second produced the Bear touchdown. Lee Artoe of the Bears scooped up the bounding ball and raced half the distance of the field for the score. Artoe's conversion try from placement was wide, as was his earlier placekick attempt for a field goal.

Lost For Duration

The game may be the last big time pro contest for the duration, what with players leaving for the armed services in droves, transportation difficulties, etc.

The 36,006 customers paid a record play-off gate of $113,260.40. Of that, $35,397.47 goes to the Redskins' player pool. They haven't split it up as yet. The Bears will receive $23,598.32.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The National Football League, the professional gridiron's major loop, adjourned its regular December meeting today without holding the annual draft of graduating college players. It was the first time in seven seasons that the draft has been passed up at the December session.

Sports Around the Hub

Miller Was Head Man

Release of the official National League fielding averages for 1942 over the week end fanned the Eddie Miller-to-Cincinnati argument. The former shortstop of the Braves established an all-time major league record for his position, having only 13 errors and a fine .983 percentage for 142 games. But this hardly came as a surprise to the Braves. They knew all along that the boy was a great defensive player. They merely decided it was time for him to play elsewhere.

Peced by Miller, the Braves finished third in the team standing, behind the Giants and Dodgers; and the race for the top spot was very close between all three. Tommy Holmes was second among regular outfielders and contributed the good total of 16 assists.

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Briefs . . . B. C. meets Northeastern on Arena ice this evening . . . The New England greenkeepers' club meets at the Hotel Statler about 7:30 . . . The New England A. A. A. U. basketball committee meets Wednesday night in the Hotel Lenox . . . Frederick B. Harvey, Jr., of Baltimore, baseball captain, has been selected for Harvard's Francis H. Burr scholarship, a prize traditionally awarded to the outsanding scholar-athlete in the senior class . . . Something we would like to see: elongated Will Butland sleeping on a regulation sized Army cot.

The U. C. L. A. Bruins and Washington Redskins produced popular victories over the week end, popular with the average fan chiefly because they were pre-game underdogs. These contests, by the way, wrote a fitting climax to a gridiron campaign marked with upsets and surprises . . . Gerry Nugent's chances of selling the Phils are slimmer than ever now that he has sold Rube Melton to the Dodgers and lost Tom Hughes to the Army. In fact, it's almost a cinch that the N. L. will be forced to operate the club in 1943.

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Judging by recent scores, the Harvard and Yale hockey varsities are working up to an interesting series. On Saturday the Crimson defeated Northeastern by 15 to 3, while the Bulldog was taking B. U., 19 to 1 . . . The local Coast Guard quintet set back Fort Banks, 79-33 . . . Clark took Northeastern, 43-41, in a thriller . . . Harvard's cagers took Wes Fesler's Wesleyan team, 63-46 . . . New Hampshire edged M. I. T., 35-32 . . . With the Bruins flying high at the top of the N. H. L., Boston has almost forgotten that Art Ross ever had such stars as Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, Porky Dumart or Roy Conacher.

COMING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DECEMBER 19, 1942

FROM DECATUR TO EISENHOWER — By Francis M. Mansfield
The courageous feats of Stephen Decatur and the Tripolitan expedition of 1801 are reviewed in the light of current events in Africa.

RUBBER FROM PANAMA BY AIR — By Agnes Wilcox Campbell
Panama ships the first seventeen of its promised 400-ton annual yield of crude rubber for United States markets

WHAT TOKYO TELLS THE WORLD — By Selden C. Menefee
The effects of Japanese radio propaganda on the world, particularly on races and nationalities that have long been restive under white government.

WAR HASN'T TOUCHED JANE AUSTEN — By Harold Hobson
Miss Austen neglected war in her novels; and, in return, war has passed her by; her homes are untouched by the bombing, and the familiar streets through which her characters moved are scarcely harmed.

CITIZENS OF THE WORLD — By Albert Field Gilmore
In a semi-autobiographical sketch, the writer traces the growth of his vision of citizenship through the four civil groups to an understanding of his responsibility and obligations to the world and its people.

THE WAR FOR PEACE WITH FREEDOM — By R. H. Markham
Analysis of the Four Freedoms, which President Roosevelt recently advocated to a large group of young people representing the United Nations, envisions hard fighting and costly sacrifices before even one of them can be established.

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Commerce and Finance

Cotton Crop Marketing Quotas Voted in 19-State Referendum

Business and Industry

Strikes Still Plague Nation In Many Lines

By the Associated Press

A strike that kept New York City's leading newspapers from the general public for the first time in nearly 20 years continued today as contract negotiations between representatives of publishers and the newspaper and mail deliverers union snapped following all-night conferences without an agreement being reached.

Morning papers affected were the Times, the Herald Tribune, the Daily News and the Daily Mirror.

The combined circulation of the four morning papers, exclusive of Sunday editions, was reported by Editor & Publisher as 3,571,041, while the four affected afternoon dailies had a combined circulation of 1,497,721.

The old contract called for $8.31 for seven hours of night work and $8.80 for eight hours of day work. The union demanded $12 for the former shift and $14 for the latter, retroactive to July 1. They had rejected a previous offer of a blanket $3 weekly increase, made by an appointed arbiter.

Mayor La Guardia announced that he would take care of the matter himself "if necessary," if it were not taken before the State Mediation Board.

Baltimore: A partial strike of Baltimore Transit Company workers, hitting hardest the main trolley and bus lines leading to booming war industries at Curtis Bay and Sparrows Point, delayed thousands of workers today and reduced street car and bus operations by an estimated 25 per cent.

A company spokesman, who preferred to remain unidentified, said the walkout had affected approximately 200 men who were affiliated with the A. F. of L.'s Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The company employs more than 3,000 persons.

The spokesman, estimating operations generally at 75 per cent of normal, said service on the Curtis Bay and Sparrows Point lines had been cut by approximately 50 per cent.

The strike apparently represented a final effort by the A. F. of L. union to overthrow the Independent Union of Transit Employees of Baltimore, with which the company on Friday renewed a contract calling for pay raises of about 35 per cent over a period of a year, the spokesman added.

Chicago: The general office of Montgomery Ward & Company said that Sewell Avery, president of the concern, had authorized the statement that the company would promptly obey President Roosevelt's order to comply without further delay with the War Labor Board's ruling that it sign a CIO contract embodying a clause for maintenance of union membership.

Previously Mr. Avery notified the WLB by mail the company would sign the contract—without a duress clause — if President Roosevelt "as commander-in-chief in time of war," ordered such action.

Seattle: Production was stopped twice Friday in the Boeing Aircraft plants in what Boeing President P. G. Johnson termed "in effect, a sitdown strike." The workers stopped for about two hours in one plant and for 45 minutes in another.

The stops came after reports that the War Labor Board did not intend to allow wage increases for the West Coast aircraft industry. There is no dispute between the Aeronautical Mechanics Union (AFL) and the company.

West Coast Difficulties

Seattle: Danger of a Pacific Coast shipping strike over manning new West Coast-built Liberty ships with East Coast crews, has been ended, a spokesman for the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL) reported.

Harry Lundberg, secretary-treasurer of the sailors union, was quoted as saying the War Shipping Administration has reallotted the disputed ships to certain West Coast companies so there can be no question but that West Coast seafarers will man them.

San Francisco: Seamen in some of the principal West Coast ports —San Pedro, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle—walked off their vessels for three hours Friday in protest against the War Shipping Administration's alleged allocation of ships built on the West Coast to the CIO National Maritime Union.

The West Coast seamen, members of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, utilized the three hours to attend mass meetings.

Los Angeles: Labor peace on the vast Pacific Coast aircraft industrial front was beclouded in growing contrtoversy today, revolving around renewed union demads for pay increases for worker beginners on which Government action so far has not been forthcoming.

More than 50 delegates, representing AFL International Association of Machinists locals, meeting yesterday, decided to give 300,000 members in aircraft factories from Seattle to San Diego an opportunity Wednesday to petition for release from a no-strike pledge made to the Government.

The union demands that wages for beginners be set at 95 cents an hour. The present rate is 60 cents, with automatic increases each four weeks until it reaches 75 cents.

Coal Controversy Continues

Washington: Operators and unionists failed to agree on details of adopting a six-day work week in the Appalachian bituminous coal fields requested by the Government to increase production.

One operator, who would not be quoted by name, suggested that the issue might be submitted again to the War Labor Board although its chairman, William H. Davis, previously rejected jurisdiction.

Newark, N. J.: A resolution urging reconsideration of labor's "no strike" pledge unless labor leaders were given Government posts of authority was rejected last night by the New Jersey State C. I. O.

Detroit: Army authorities said last night they would take action against "five or six persons" blamed by the union for a wildcat strike at the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation's No. 1 plant which was ended by unanimous vote of the workers at a mass meeting.

The employees, members of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. returned to work on the 11 p. m. Sunday shift.

Detroit: Sharply criticizing a War Labor Board order establishing maximum wages for tool and die workers in six Michigan counties at $1.75 hourly in jobbing shops and $1.60 in manufacturing plants, Jay J. Griffin, president of the Society of Tool and Die Craftsmen of America, today predicted a nation-wide work stoppage among the society's 75,000 members unless the WLB revises its order.

Bank Manager

International Press, Ltd.

B. C. Gardner

Appointed General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. Formerly Assistant General Manager Mr. Gardner has been engaged in Canadian banking since 1906 and associated with the Bank of Montreal since 1919. From 1932 to 1935 he was agent of the bank in New York City.

Makers of Wire Rope Receive FTC Cease, Desist Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had ordered 15 manufacturers of nonpatented wire rope, and the association through which they allegedly combined, to cease and desist from what it termed a conspiracy to fix prices.

The group represents 85 per cent of the nation's wire rope production, the commission said, and "are in a position to dictate and control the prices at which it must be purchased by distributors, dealers and users, including federal, state and municipal agencies."

Named in the order were:

The Wire Rope & Strand Manufacturers Association, Inc., Washington; American Chain and Cable Company, Inc., New York; the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, Cleveland, Ohio; Broderick & Bascom Rope Company, St. Louis; Columbia Steel Company and E. H. Edwards Company, San Francisco; A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company, St. Louis; MacWhyte Company, Kenosha, Wis.; Pacific Wire Rope Company, Los Angeles; Rochester Ropes, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y.; John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J.; Union Wire Rope Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; the Upson-Walton Company, Cleveland; Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, New York; Wire Rope Corporation of America, Inc., New Haven, Conn., and Wire Rope Manufacturing and Equipment Company, Seattle, Wash.

The commission dismissed a complaint against the Bethlehem Steel Company and the officers of the association, the late Harry J. Leschen, and George S. Whyte and George P. Lamb.

WPB Boosts Repair Parts Output for Trolley Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has authorized a 15 per cent increase in 1943 over 1942 in the production of repair and maintenance parts for streetcars, trolley busses and rolling stock of elevated and subway systems.

The order provides that carriers may acquire repair and maintenance parts in proportion to the growth in volume of passenger service.

In authorizing increased production of parts, WPB said that civilian needs for urban transportation must be met largely with present equipment, since new rolling stock will be available only in small amounts due to the scarcity of materials and the fact that builders now are engaged in supplying military vehicles, ordnance material and industrial equipment for war purposes.

Lumber Output at 124 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Dec. 5 stood at 124 per cent of the average of the corresponding week: 1935-39, and shipments 155 per cent. Shipments exceeded production by 15.3 per cent and new orders were 17.4 per cent greater than production.

Living Costs Seen Taking Drop in Postwar Period

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most moot questions in the necessary guess-work now going on about the postwar economy is that of what the general price level, or cost of living, will be during the next five or ten years, in dollars and cents.

Probably the majority of people are under the impression that it will be substantially higher. This feeling is also probably entertained by the majority of security analysts in Wall Street. And the Ameriacn public has been given dire predictions for many years by orthodox economists that "reckless New Deal financial policies," and consistent budgetary deficits, would "inevitably" produce an inflation in commodity prices and the cost of living.

Cost of Living Debate

Yet total failure of this prediction of the economic best-thinkers has not dimmed its popularity at all; and some people still feel that the current stability of prices in the faec of unprecedented deficts cannot last. They feel convinced that living costs after the war will jump as they have always heretofore done after major wars.

This impression is not only unsafe but is probably very misleading and may prove costly to those who entertain it.

It seems more likely that the cost of living in the United Sattes, measured in dollars, will be lower five years from date than it is today.

A host of signs seem to point to this, to such an extent that the best explanation for the general fear of ultimately much higher living costs must be attributed to the cultural lag by which the exploded and shattered theories of the gold-standard economists still exercise a potent public influence despite their collapse and bankruptcy.

The first sign is the increasing financial caution of the money-owning public—whether it owns bank deposits or folding money—which has been growing in recent years.

That caution is shown in the banking figures in two forms. The first is the phenomenal increase in "money in circulation" in all industrial countries in the last decade, accelerated since the war. This reflects the conversion of bank deposits into folding money. It has been speeded, not slowed by the war. And it is an essentially conservative phenomenon. "Money in circulation" in the United States is now around $14,000,000,000 against less than $5,000,000,000 in 1929.

The second reflection in the banking figures of public financial caution is in the down-trend in the rate of bank deposit turn-over. It has been under way for many years, it, too, has continued during the war. People have more money and use it less.

Bank Deposit Turnover Sags

The continued sag in the figures on bank-deposit turnover seem peculiarly significant, since it has continued in the United States in the last year in the face of the greatest impending shortage of buyable goods in American history. Never and nowhere in American history except in certain periods on the far frontier has an impending scarcity of goods been so widely publicized and produced so little public response. It is true that Christmas shopping this year is recording-breaking, but retail sales figures in 1942 have in general shown the most remarkable stability in American history if considered in the light of general public knowledge of how production for civilian use has been tapered or stopped.

A further reason for assuming that there will be no substantial post-war inflation is that there is today no substantial hedge against "inflation." People cannot, as in France 25 years ago, accumulate gold and dollars, or as in Germany, sell their currency for dollars. With the exception of the Swiss franc and the Venezuelan currency, there is virtually no foreign currency to which the public can flee.

It is now fashionable to argue that the immediate response of the public to an end of hostilities will be to rush for automobiles, radios, and so on, which American industry, in the throes of re-conversion back to civilian production, will be temporarily unable to supply.

This seems unlikely to have any effect on the price level for two reasons:

First, any such surge would be countered with a continuance of price control and rationing, which by the end of the war will be vastly more thorough and pervasive than today, for reasons already discussed on this page many times and at length.

The Postwar Goods Demand

In the second place the public is not likely to rush for make-shift pre-Pearl Harbor models of automobiles after the war since by that time it will be thoroughly aware that the real post-war models will embody revolutionary improvements. Few people are likely to bid up in price, even if it were possible, for pre-war car models in the face of talk of soon-to-appear models embodying engines of "100 horsepower, 100 pounds, for $100, to make 100 miles an hour, to run on 100-octane gasoline" and to power cars containing unheard of proportions of special steels, aluminum, magnesium, plywood, plastics, synthetic rubber, "compregnated wood," sealed cooling systems, and such other marvels.

Moreover, when this immediate post-war period of re-conversion is over, American industry will be able to offer the American public the most stupendous and colossal array of unheard of values in transportation, housing, hard goods, etc., as only technicians dream of.

It must be remembered that the post-war picture contains two huge unknowns—not one. One is on each side of the supply-demand picture. On the supply side there should be, within a few months after fighting stops, an unheard-of volume of industrial production values. On the demand side there will probably be a hitherto unheard-of volume of bank deposits and folding money, to say nothing of foreign demand for food, shelter, livestock, machine-tools, and so on. But this demand will still be under wraps—and production, presumably, won't be.

Economists and statisticians are waxing a bit skeptical about the size of this "dammed up demand." That may be due to the economists' own predilections, which lean toward hoping that society will gravitate back to a sellers' market; but whether that is a fair guess or not, so far no economist has been willing to step out in front and predict that American industrial capacity to produce synthetic rubber, aluminum, horsepower, and fine instruments, will be deficient in comparison with the demand, after industry has a few months to beat its swords back into plow-shares.

Sees Inflation Unlikely

The notion that war is always followed by inflation has been fed on one-sided instances. There has never been a permanent inflation in living costs, in terms of the going currency, except under governments that were essentially bust. The rise in living costs in federal dollars after the War of the States lasted only from 1863 to 1873. The inflation in prices in both Germany and Russia after 1917 was definitely deliberate. The comparatively milder, though absolutely large rise in costs in France in the early 'twenties, occurred in a nation which, as Ernest Hemingway points out in his introduction to his "Men at War," was actually defeated in 1917, and was subsequently rescued only by its more powerful allies, Britain and the United States, which had not taken the fearful beating to which France had been subjected, or, in the case of Britain, were able to stick it out nevertheless.

This correspondent has persistently stuck to the same story for the last eight years, that the old rules of credit theory are off and that, by old-fashioned rules of money theory, credit and money expansion no longer lead to the "inevitable" conclusions old-fashioned money theorists have been predicting. He had an article in Harper's in September, 1940, called "Don't Expect Inflation."

Since then all the orthodox makings of inflation have developed on an unprecedented scale, and all the orthodox economists have continued to predict inflation of commodity prices. But the cost of living is up no more than 20 per cent. That is not inflation. Nor is inflation in living costs likely to be lower five years from today than it is now.

California's Eight Major Plane Plants' Output Up 144 P. C.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Output of California's eight major aircraft companies and their branch plants in other states has increased 144 per cent since Pearl Harbor, the Aircraft War Production Council announced.

Daily output of the score of factories represented by the council is $5,500,000 worth of military aircraft, it said, for a combined production rate of more than $2,000,000,000 a year.

But on the other side of the picture, Harry Woodhead, president of the council, said, manpower and material problems slowed the rate of increased production from Sept. 30 to Oct. 31 to 5.2 per cent. During October, 6,626 trained employees left their jobs to enter the armed services.

"Military separations increased 33 per cent in October," Mr. Woodhead asserted. "Trained men were replaced by unskilled workers. Manhours were increased 8.9 per cent, but production rate increased only 5.2 per cent. Therefore, the dollar value of assembled airplane per manhour decreased 3.5 per cent, reversing the previous efficiency trend."

During October, it said, the value of assembled planes was 53 per cent greater than before Pearl Harbor. Since the council began operations last March 15, employment of women has increased to more than 35 per cent of total working force.

Mutual Life Releasing 253 Typewriters for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following a survey of its 77 agencies throughout the country, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has annnounced that it is releasing to the Army and Navy, at the request of the War Production Board, sufficient typewriters to equip one battleship, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, nine destroyers and 16 bombers. Each of these units normally carries 59, 55, 30, 7 and 1 typewriters respectively.

The Mutual Life's 253 machines represent over 20 per cent of the Company's supply manufactured since January 1, 1935. Eighty-eight of them are from the Home Office and 165 from the agencies.

Marketing Quotas For Cotton Voted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal control of the marketing of next year's cotton crop was authorized by farmers voting in a 19-state referendum Saturday.

Incomplete but conclusive returns from the election gave 642,234 votes for impostion of marketing quotas and 103,186 against. approval by at least two thirds of those voting was required.

Opposition in Georgia

Quotas have been voted each year since 1938.

Strong opposition developed in only one state. That was Georgia, where Tom Linder, state agricultural commissioner, waged a campaign for elimination of all restrictions on farm production for the duration of the war.

Under quotas, each farmer is given a planting and marketing allotment. Only those who seed within their allotment are eligible for maximum government benefit payments and crop loans. Sales in excess of quotas are subject to a penalty tax of between eight and nine cents a pound.

The department asked growers to vote for quotas because it felt that less cotton and more war food crops hould be grown in the South. It says the country could get along with a smaller cotton crop next year because present supplies are estimated to be large enough to meet needs for nearly two years.

Want More Peanuts, Soybeans

Land taken out of cotton could be used, the department says, to grow peanuts and soybeans for vegetable oil, livestock feed and food products.

Officials said the quota proposal had encountered little opposition. However, opposition to Government restrictions on farm production was voiced by several state agricultural commissioners at a meeting here recently. They contended that in war time farmers should be permitted to produce abundant quantities of all crops.

The 1943 cotton planting goal has been set at 22,500,000 acres. This year 24,000,000 acres were planted. In the past, plantings ran as high as 40,000,000 acres.

Advocates counted heavily on the Government's price-supporting loan program to win approval of the quotas. Such loans, which now hold cotton prices above world market levels, may be made only if quotas are voted.

In the referendum a year ago, quotas were approved by 94 per cent of the farmers voting.

Argentina Expects To Increase Wheat Output This Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The Argentine Government's preliminary grain crop estimate, available to the local grain trade, showed the following forecasts for 1943 as compared with 1942.

	1943	1942
Wheat	242,484,000	224,114,000
Flax	69,992,000	62,589,000
Oats	48,230,000	31,005,000
Barley	14,698,000	16,994,000
Rye	7,874,000	9,512,000

Broomhall, British grain authority, said the wheat estimate is a surprise to the trade as private forecasters recently had placed the prospective wheat outturn at around 200,000,000 bushels. The flaxseed estimate, on the other hand, is under expectations, Broomhall added.

"These figures suggest a surplus for export in 1943 of nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat," Broomhall said. "Unless more than the usual amount is fed to cattle, which hardly seems likely while oats are so plentiful. The flaxseed surplus is likely to be slightly over 100,000,000 bushels, including the old carryover.

"Barley and rye probably will be hard to dispose of unless conditions in Europe change radically."

Chicago Road Pays First Dividend in 20 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—For the first time in its 20 year history, holders of the class "A" stock o fthe Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. will receive a dividend—59 cents a share.

Directors ordered such a disbursement out of 1941 earnings and stated specifically the odd-penny sum actually represented the amount earned per class "A" share. It will be paid Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

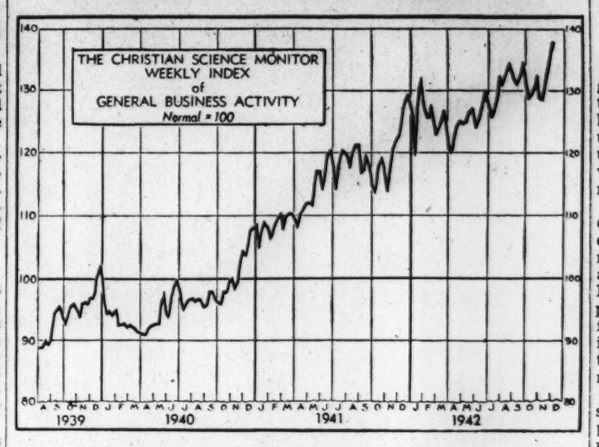
The present company succeeded the old Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Co. in 1940, the older corporate name existing from 1922. In all the years no dividends were paid by either.

Crocker-Wheeler Approves Its Sale to Kaiser Group

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co., of Ampere, N. J., have approved the sale of the concern to the Joshua Hendy Iron Works of Sunnyvale, Calif., for approximately $3,200,000, paving the way for entry of the Kaiser shipping interests into the Eastern manufacturing field.

Joshua Hendy's principal stockholders are all in the Kaiser group of companies which have figured prominently in Pacific Coast shipping and other wartime activities. Mr. Charles E. Moore, president of the Pacific Coast firm, said the name of the Eastern unit would be left unchanged but specialists from other of the Kaiser interests would come East to speed up production of war materials being turned out by Crocker-Wheeler.

Monitor Index Shows Further Advance to New High Level



A further advance during the first week of December carried The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity to a new all-time high level. For the week ended Dec. 5, the index registered 138.1 (prel.) compared with 135.8 for the preceding week, and 122.6 for the week ended Dec. 6, last year.

A substantial increase in bank debits outside New York City accounted largely for the advance. Electric power production recorded a moderate gain while miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off sharply.

The bank debits volume for the week was the largest on record and even after adjustments for a first-of-the-month upturn hit a new peak. Power production recovered somewhat more than usual from the Thanksgiving Day let-down, establishing the best level since mid-September.

On the offside, carloadings in the miscellaneous group failed to show as much of a rebound as customary from the holiday week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 5*	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Combined index	138.1	133.8	122.6
Bk debits outside NYC	159.1	155.1	125.8
Elec. power production	121.7	121.1	114.5
Misc. carloadings	123.5	131.1	127.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week in the stock market was just another week. The averages moved sidewise and proved nothing. They covered up a mild continuance of the recent trend of "war stocks" down and "peace stocks" up.

Some market observers professed to see the major war news of the week in the military shake-up in Germany. Said Hitler some weeks ago, "I will not run away." Then he busted his regular Army chiefs, ended the German tradition of a non-political army and put in party youngsters.

The guess therefore is that the Army chiefs said in effect, "We can't win so let's try to call it off" and perhaps hinted too that the best way to start calling it off would be to get rid of Hitler. Whatever the real meaning, it seems to show weakness. And from the other side of the globe a similar trend seems to be implied in a story by Ray Cromley in the Wall Street Journal that the Tokyo Stock Market, despite police efforts, keeps sagging.

Rail shares seemed to take pretty calmly the scissors on earnings which has suddenly developed in the form of OPA demand for rescinding of some $300,000,000 of freight rates and rail labor's demand for something round $650,000,000 more wages. Together they would shear off nearly all the estimated 1942 net income of round $1,000,000,000—not net operating income, which would be something round $1,500,000,000 or well above 1929's $1,231,000,000.

Rail Owners Cautious

The rails slid off slightly, then recovered. It seems obvious that rail share owners consider the present phenomenal earnings as anything but permanent, and merely a non-recurring war-time windfall. Nor are they likely to get much of it, for the roads are pleasing the heart of the Interstate Commerce Commission by using a good deal of this "windfall" to pay off debt and so at long last put their capital structure in a position less vulnerable to bankruptcy (but more vulnerable to taxes).

Defaulted rail liens wobbled round waiting for the Supreme Court to make a decision in the case of the St. Paul, first of the multitudinous 77 reorganizations of the last decade to come up to it. Question at stake is whether the ICC's idea of cutting off the stockholders without a nickel is proper ("constitutional"). So if the Court approves the St. Paul plan, which does just that, a log jam will be broken and a lot of rail reorganizations will go through in a hurry, to the advantage of the senior lien holders and the everlasting dismay of the stockholders; while, on the other hand, if the Court says no, the St. Paul plan and a lot of others will have to be rewritten, and in the rewriting junior liens will tend to go up, senior liens to go down.

Treasury figures seem to say the Victory Loan will be a thumping success. In ten days $6,600,000,000 has been subscribed, and some $2,000,000,000 more are due to be subscribed by the banks this week to the ⅞ per cent certificates, for which (for the commercial banks) books open the 16th and close the 18th. Biggest previous record was the Fourth Liberty Loan, $6,993,000,000 sold; each of the Liberty Loans topped the previous one, except the second, which was a rich man's dream (3½'s exempt from surtax as well as normal tax).

Only hitch in the current Victory Loan drive seems to have been getting it organized in the small towns; big-town handling, thanks to the unpaid efforts of 50,000 or so financial salesmen, was thorough and satisfactory.

New Wickard Powers Approved

And Mr. Morgenthau surprised the Street by indicating he might not have to do it again until March or April, instead of in February.

Orange Production Expected to Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the production of oranges during the 1942-43 season was indicated at 84,144,000 boxes. Production last season totaled 84,534,000 boxes.

The indicated production by states this season and last, respectively, included:

California 45,204,000 and 51,532,000 boxes; Florida 35,000,000 and 29,300,000; Texas 2,900,000 and 2,850,000; Arizona 700,000 and 660,000; and Louisiana 340,000 and 192,000.

The grapefruit crop was forecast at 45,533,000 boxes, or 13 per cent larger than last season's harvest of 40,294,000 boxes.

Pipe Line Unification Voted

OIL CITY, Pa. (AP)— The Northern Pipe Line Company announced that stockholders had approved a plan of unification of the Buckeye, Indiana and Northern Pipe Companies and the New York Transit Company. The plan was adopted by a vote of more than 83 per cent of stockholders, the company said.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable January 2, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., December 31, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer
December 12, 1942

Grocery Price Rise Allowed On 16 Items

WASHINGTON (AP)—OPA had good and bad news for housewives this weekend. It authorized slightly higher prices for 16 grocery products, but predicted substantially unchanged prices next spring for women's, girls' and children's garments.

Increased material and labor costs in the garment field will be offset largely by controls over manufacturers' margins of profit and selling prices, the Office of Price Administration said. OPA prescribed price methods for manufacturers, and said it shortly would issue methods of establishing retailers' and wholesalers' maximums.

"When ceiling provisions for all sales levels are completed, OPA expects that each dollar spent by the ultimate consumer will buy certain values representing materials and labor involved in producing feminine garments equivalent to those of the 1942 spring and summer seasons," the announcement said.

Manufacturers in most instances must reduce their March 1942 markup by 10 per cent.

OPA said it authorized the grocery increases, effective December 18, to relieve a "squeeze" on wholesalers and retailers as a result of price increases previously allowed manufacturers. Wholesalers and retailers may pass on to consumers only the exact amount of the packer's price increases. Items on which increases will be permitted included canned apples, apple sauce, apple juice, vinegar cured herring, canned boned chicken and turkey, maple sugar, fountain fruits, blended maple syrup, egg noodles, tamales, potato chips, raisin filled or topped biscuits and crackers, fig bars, peanut candy, and extracted honey.

Other OPA actions:

Ordered reductions in excessive ceilings for bananas, establishing maximum prices for importers, auction markets and wholesalers and promising a new retail pricing method soon—but gave no assurance of increased supplies of bananas.

Raised from 3 per cent to 7½ per cent the over-ceiling premium permitted on sales of small lots of green coffee to roasters, in an effort to encourage sellers to make such small-lot transactions.

Removed price restrictions on importation of certain English combed cotton yarns for hosiery making, but forbade manufacturers to pass on the increased cost to consumers.

Coal Consumers Ask Cancellation Of Freight Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—A petition to cancel the 5-cents-a-ton freight increase on coal and coke granted last March has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Luther Harr, bituminous coal consumers' counsel.

Mr. Harr told the commission that when the carriers instituted proceedings for the increase nearly a year ago they argued that it was necessary to preserve their 1941 earning position in view of wage increases and estimated that $18,491,000 additional revenue would be needed.

"Additional revenues obtained from bituminous coal consumers this year will aggregate not the $18,491,000 desired, but approximately $160,000,000," Mr. Harr contended.

Corporate Earnings Show Increases

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports released during the week, showing profits per share on common stock, included:

	Year ended Sept. 30 1942	1941
Beech Aircraft	4.04	1.17
Central Violeta Sugar	4.64	1.82
Canada Dry	2.56	2.66
Diamond T Motor Car	2.52	1.73
	10 Months ended Oct. 31	
Northern Pacific	4.28	2.31
Western Union	7.13	8.58
	12 Months ended Oct. 31	
American Gas & Electric	2.15	2.90
	12 Weeks ended Nov. 8	
Champion Paper & Fiber	1.48	1.16

Reserve Bank Notes Released

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has authorized the twelve district banks to circulate $660,000,000 of Federal Reserve bank notes which have been in storage for about 10 years. They are being released now because of a shortage of currency. The board said that the bills are identical with the federal reserve notes now in circulation and are in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100.

Pennsylvania's First and Oldest Federal Declares
ANOTHER DIVIDEND
AT THE RATE OF 3½% PER ANNUM
Payable January 1, 1943
You may open a Savings Share Account with any amount. Investment Share Certificates available in multiples of $100. Legal for Trust Funds.
Each account insured up to $5,000 by U. S. Government Agency
Send for details TODAY
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N OF PHILADELPHIA
1332 Point Breeze Ave., Phila.
SAMUEL A. GREEN, Sec'y-Mgr.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 840,730
1942 volume to date 112,157,736
1941 volume to date 149,071,889

Irregularity Rules in Dull Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—A little more tax selling and switching in today's stock market raised volume to one of the best levels in more than a month without altering the generally irregular price picture.

While individual firm spots were present from the start, many leaders failed to make progress and trends remained foggy at the close. Variations were small in most cases although a few wider spreads were in evidence.

Low-quoted issues turned over in sizeable blocks and special offerings of 12,000 shares of Twin Coach and 6,700 du Pont, both heavily oversubscribed, not only bolstered sentiment but helped activity. There were many slow intervals but the day's aggregate was around 700,000 shares. A year ago dealings were much speedier and the direction was sharply downward. Wall Street suggested that tax adjustments in the current December so far have been well under those of the like 1941 month.

Dividends and earnings continued to exert a beneficent influence on some stocks but were ignored by others. The financial sector was cheered by the good war news although it was debatable how much of a factor this was marketwise. Quick-victory thinking seemed to have waned appreciably as a speculative or investment inspiration.

Zenith Radio made another peak for the year as a six-month net of $2.14 a share was reported, against $1.53 in the like 1941 period. Others in the new high division included Celanese, American Viscose, Industrial Rayon, Johns-Manville, Bohn Aluminum, American Airlines, and Union Carbide.

Doing fairly well were Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Dow Chemical, Kennecott and U. S. Gypsum.

Backward most of the time were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, American Can, Texas Co., Sears Roebuck, and International Telephone.

Bonds Irregular

Rail loans continued to show fair activity in today's bond market, and prices were irregular in the late trading.

Profit selling erased gains in some of the carriers, but others entered the final hour around the day's highs.

In lower ground were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 3½s, and Great Northern 5½s. The higher group included Gulf, Mobile & Ohio 4s, Great Northern 4s, and M-K-T 4½s.

Utility and industrial issues and U. S. Governments were generally steady.

South American issues were in moderate demand in foreign bond trading.

Less Than 2 P. C. Of Purchases Of War Bonds Redeemed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury officials said today that less than 2 per cent of the purchases of war bonds have bee nredeemed for cash.

During the month of November redemptions amounted to $36,800,000, which Treasury officials said was just about 35-100ths of one per cent of the total bonds outstanding. Redemptions in previous months have averaged even less. Last March, for example, they amounted to about 25-100ths of one per cent.

The total redemptions up to the end of November amounted to $211,000,000 or about 1.98 per cent of total war bonds outstanding.

Treasury officials said this was a "considerable lower" turn in rate than in other belligerent countries and less than the redemptions on old baby bonds issued before the war, which ran about three and one half per cent.

Officials of the war savings bond staff said that redemptions in December may run higher than in previous months because of the desire of some bond holders to get cash for Christmas and to meet last quarter income tax payments.

Steel Operations 98.4 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Steel operations this week were estimated today by the American Iron & Steel Institute at 98.4 per cent of capacity with output of 1,683,300 tons. This was a decrease of .2 of a point from last week's operations of 98.6 per cent and tonnage of 1,686,700 tons.

A month ago the rate was 98.7 per cent with production at 1,688,400 tons and a year ago the figure was 97.9 per cent and output 1,617,500 tons.

London Stocks Generally Higher

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Favorable war news gave the stock market a generally higher slant today.

Industrials, home rails, kaffirs, and oils were moderately favored by buyers. Diamonds, after some unsettlement in early dealings, closed on a higher note.

British funds were steady. Foreign bonds were mixed.

Firms Offer Potash Co. Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Boettcher & Co. and Laurence M. Marks & Co. publicly offered 65,000 shares of the capital stock of the Potash Co. of America for the account of certain present stockholders at $27 a share. Proceeds will go exclusively to the owners of the stock instead of to the company itself.

High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
50	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	49¼	49	49	— ¼
48¾	39	Acme St (3)	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	Dec 7
8¼	5½	Adams E .45e	18	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
25	18¾	Adams-Mill¼e	2	25	25	25	Dec 9
16⅜	10	Addressog (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1e	16	38¾	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Alaska Juneau	10	3⅛	3	3	
⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	3½	Allegh pf xw	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	Allegpf$30we	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	4	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7	3½	Allen Ind ¾e	1	6	6	6	
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	3	139½	138¾	138¾	
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Dec10
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	33	6⅛	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	7	75⅛	75⅛	75½	+ ½
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	12	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Alpha P C 1½g	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec12
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	5	¾	¾	¾	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½zk	2	11	11	11	Dec 9
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	68⅛	68	68⅛	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	3	23	23	23	— ⅜
48⅛	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	20	48¾	47½	48⅜	+ 1¼
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
6½	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec12
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	7	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	16	3¼	3	3	— ¼
73¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	5	72¼	72	72½	— ½
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	27	26	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	1	67	66¾	66¾	+ 1¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	5	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
96¾	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Dec11
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	5	6	6	6	
22¾	14⅛	AmCSug 2½e	1	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	1	1½	1½	1½	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 3
24	16¾	Am Export (2)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	6	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	14	42½	42	42½	+1
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35	25½	Am-H S S.3	2	32½	32½	32½	Dec12
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	1⅞	2	Dec12
35	25	Am Ice pf 1½e	1	34⅜	34⅜	34½	Dec12
3⅝	2¼	Am Intern'l	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	12	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	1	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	15	12¼	12¼	12	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Mot1½e	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Dec11
24¼	16	Am Met 1½e	11	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Am Par & Lt	24	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15¼	APLS6pf33⅓k	12	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ½
22	12⅛	APLS5pf2.81k	16	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	75	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	17	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
9¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¾ae	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	6¾	Am Seat 1e	6	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
43	5½	Am Smelt 2a	18	36⅜	36	36⅛	— ⅛
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	3	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
21¾	16⅞	Am Stl F (2)	9	18½	18¼	18⅛	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	89	89	89	—1¾
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22	22	22	Dec 9
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	*19	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅞
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	41	40½	41	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	13	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
7⅜	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
31	22	Am Visc (2)	18	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅞
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	Dec11
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	84	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	54	54	54	Dec10
45⅜	33¼	Am Woolen	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	4	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	6	41¾	41½	41½	Dec 8
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	22	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	— ¼
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	2	10	10	10	
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Dec10
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	2	32	32	32	— ¾
111⅛	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	21½	Armour (ill	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½zk	4	43¼	43	43	— ¼
66	40½	Armour ill pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31⅛	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	8	32⅛	31⅜	32	+ ¾
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾ae	2	7⅜	7¼	7½	— ⅛
4¾	2¾	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec12
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	Dec 5
83	53	AsDG2pf163⅓k	1	55	55	55	+ ½
28	20	Associated In2	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Dec11
53	2⅛	Atchison (6e)	13	44½	44	44¼	— ⅛
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	2	66¼	66	66	— ⅛
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	15	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	5	19	19	19	Dec 5
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Dec11
50⅛	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Dec10
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓ae	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½ae	1	56½	56½	56½	Dec11
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1¾	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ½
4½	2¾	Avia Cp ⅛a	19	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	24	12½	12⅜	12½	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	14	3⅛	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
12⅝	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	12	12	12	
6¼	4½	Barker Br ⅜ae	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec12
14⅜	8¾	Barnsdall .60	9	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
18½	12½	Bath Ir Wk 2e	6	13	13	13	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	20	20	20	— ¼
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24	24	24	Dec12
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr20
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	94½	94½	94½	Dec12
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	8	11⅝	11½	11½	
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾ae	11	32½	32⅜	32½	
15⅛	9⅞	Benef IL 1¼ae	*3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	4	53	53	53	Dec 4
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	3	23	22¾	22¾	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	30	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛	+ ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
28⅞	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
7½	⅜	Blaw-Kno .35e	8	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾ae	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Dec 9
21¼	13¼	Boeing Air 1e	11	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	12	29¾	28½	29¾	+ 1¾
17¼	13¼	Bond Str 1.60	6	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCoal.40e	14	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	21	26	25¾	25⅞	
3¼	1¾	Boston&Maine	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
31¼	25	Bower R 1.25e	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
20¼	15	Brewing G ⅓ae	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	*20	21¼	20½	21⅛	+ ½
35⅛	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
43	30	BristolM1.90e	1	33½	33½	33½	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 24
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½ae	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
14⅜	9½	Brunsw'k-B 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½ae	6	6½	6½	6½	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	45	3½	3¼	3¼	
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	3	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	6	19	19	19	
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	5	25	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
19¼	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
56½	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
53¼	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Dec10
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2½	2½	Dec12
6¼	4¾	Bus'r B .60e	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20	20	20	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼ae	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec12
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼ae	5	15½	15	15	—
21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Calishan Z-Ld	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¾ae	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	Dec12
13½	9½	Canada Dr .60	11	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
7½	3½	Canadian Pac	13	6¼	6¼	6½	
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	4	35½	35	35	— ¾
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
28½	22½	CarpenSt12½e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
75½	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	37¾	37¾	37¾	
29¾	15	Celanese (2)	17	29½	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23¾	16	Cent Aq 1¾ae	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
2⅜	1⅛	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¾
18	11	Cen Violet2½ae	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 7
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼ae	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec12
18⅞	14¾	Champ P&F 1	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Dec10
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	25	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93	93	93	—1
2¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	2¾	2¼	2¼	
8¾	2¾	Chi&EIlliA.5%	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
4¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	2	2	2	
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼ak	*4	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
7½	4½	Chi Mail ¼be	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 28
⅛	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	½	½	½	
1⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
11⅞	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11½	11½	11½	Dec10
13¾	11¼	Chickash (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½be	10	66½	65¾	66½	+ ¼
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec11
39¾	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Dec 9
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	37⅞	37¾	37¾	— ¼
36½	25⅞	Cluett P 2½ae	5	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	1	85½	85½	85½	Dec12
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60⅝	60½	60½	Dec 2
17¾	11½	Colgate P ½a	*8	16¼	15¾	15¾	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¼	10⅝	Collins & A	2	18½	18	18	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	1	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	13	13¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
15¾	8½	Col Br B 1½e	1	16¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	165	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	5	38¼	37¾	38	+ ⅜
11¼	5½	Colum Pic ½e	5	10½	10¼	10⅜	
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	1	32	32	32	Dec12
78	51	Col Carb 4½e	3	79	79	79	+2
29¼	16⅛	Comi Credit 3	21	28	27⅞	27⅞	
105½	91¼	Comi C pf 4½e	1	105½	105½	105¼	Dec 8
33¾	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	43	33	32⅜	33	
109¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼e	5	109¼	108½	109¼	Dec11
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	12	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	151	¼	¼	¼	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	34	33⅞	32½	33⅞	+ 1⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	48	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	Dec10
17⅜	12½	Congol-N (1a)	12	17¼	17	17	— ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	21	17½	17⅛	17¼	
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	8	12⅜	12	12¼	Dec10
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	38	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	50	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	87¾	86¾	86¾	—1
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	5	½	½	½	
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec11
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Oil 1½	29	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec12
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7½	7½	7½	Dec10
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
16¾	11¾	Container 1¾e	6	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	Cont Bak ⅓e	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Dec11
28	21½	Cont Can 1¼e	27	26½	25½	26⅜	+ ⅝
8¼	5⅞	Cont Diam .65e	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Dec11
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	19	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	10	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ¼
21½	15½	Cont Steel 2e	1	19½	19½	19½	Dec11
21½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	13	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	45	45	45	Dec 1
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	9	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ¼
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	*9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
14⅛	10⅜	Crane Co (1e)	17	13	12⅞	13	
16⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
9½	5¾	Crosley (½e)	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
20½	14¼	Cr'wn C&S½ae	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	37	37	37	Dec11
12½	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	11	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	11	71	70½	70½	+ ½
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾ae	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
95	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
13¼	8⅝	Cudahy Pack	1	10	10	10	
19⅝	13	Cures Pr 1½	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
2	⅛	Curtis Publish	100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	CurP pf 1.60k	6	18¾	18½	18½	
9¼	5⅞	Curtiss W (1e)	38	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	13	20½	20¼	20½	
18	12⅜	Cutler-H 1¼ae	3	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
4	2⅞	DavegaS (1½e)

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
46 3s 80	103⅛	103⅛	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	48	48	48
7 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90½	90	90
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71	70¾	70¾
6 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅜	107¾
36 Am & For P 5s 2030	74	73¾	74
10 AmIGChem 5½s 49	106	106	106
5 Am Int 5½s 49	101¾	101⅝	101¾
20 Am T&T 3½s 66	107	106⅝	106⅝
14 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅝	106⅝
23 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅝	100⅝
4 Ang C Nitra deb 67	55	55	55
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	57½	57½	57½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	103¼	103⅛	103¼
2 Arm Del 4s 58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12 A C Line 1st 4s 52	84	83⅝	83⅝
5 A C Line cll 4s 52	71⅞	71¾	71⅞
13 A C Line 4½s 64	61¼	61⅛	61¼
1 All Refin 3s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58¼	57⅞	58
22 B&O 95 st A	38⅝	38¾	38¾
11 B&O 95 st C	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
7 B&O 2000 st D	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
9 B&O 96 st F	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜
10 B&O 4s 48	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
2 B&N cv 6s st	23	22¾	22¾
10 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51 st	48	48	48
20 B&O S W 50 st	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
3 B&O T C 4s 50	44	44	44
10 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	60½	60⅛	60⅛
9 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	129¾	129¾	129¾
2 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Beth Stl 2¾s 52	104	104	104
5 Beth Stel 3s 60	100½	100⅛	100⅛
19 Boston & Me 4½s 70	39⅛	38¾	39⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105	105	105
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81⅞	81¾	81¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	99	99	99
7 Bf Gen El 4½s 81	118¼	118¼	118¼
13 Buf R&P 57 st	33⅛	32	32
7 Bur C R&No 5s 34	11	10¾	10½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Can Pac 5s 54	93¾	93⅝	93¾
15 Can Pac 4s perp	70	69¾	69¾
2 Celanese 3½s 62	101	101	101
4 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23	23	23
5 Cen Ga Cha 4s 51	29	29	29
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	52⅜	53½
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	81¾	81⅜	81¾
2 Cen RR N J 5s 87	17	17	17
2 Cen RR RNJ 5s 87 Reg	16	16	16
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	95¼	95	95
13 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¾	101¾	101¾
36 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102½	102¼	102¼
59 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16	16
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72½	72⅛	72⅛
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	63¾	63½	63½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	60¼	60¼	60¼
12 CB&Q 4s 111 49	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
15 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	93	93	93
12 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
20 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	35⅛	35¼	35¼
16 ChGtWest 4s 88	64⅜	64½	64½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	68⅝	66⅝	66⅝
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Chi L&I&47	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
131 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅝	17⅜	17⅜
42 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4
6 CM&SP 4½s 89F	44	44	44
55 CM&SP 4½s89C	45¼	43⅞	44
7 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44¼	44	44
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44⅜	44	44
11 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	40⅞	40½	40½
12 Chi&NW 4½s 37	40¼	40¼	40¼
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23½	23	23
63 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34½	33¼	33½
5 Chi & NW 4½s 87	34	34	34
6 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	32	33	33
84 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23¼	22⅜	23¼
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23	22⅜	22⅜
72 Chi&NW 4s 87	34	33¼	33¼
11 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	34¼	33⅛	33⅝
18 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32½	31⅞	32
108 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
153 CRI&P 4s 88	33	32	32
14 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	30½	30⅛	30½
214 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18¾	18	18½
9 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	47	47	47
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100¾	100⅝	100¾
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
2 Childs Co 5s 57	39½	39½	39½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
6 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110	110	110
37 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65⅛	65	65¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60½	60⅛	60½
4 29 Col&So 4½s 80	21⅛	21⅛	21½
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89⅛	89	89
12 MomlMa Inc 69ww	55½	55⅛	55⅛
12 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102½	102⅛	102½
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¼	106⅛	106¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Cuba NoRy 5½s 42	34⅛	34	34¼
1 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
3 Cube RR 7½s 46 rct	38	38	38
4 Cuba RR 5s 52) rct	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105	105	105
32 Dele&Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅛	55¼	55¼
26 D&RG 4s 36	20⅝	20¼	20¼
10 D&RG West 5s 78	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85	85	85
71 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅛	53	53
6 Erie 4s 95	89	89	89
12 Fla E Sst 5s 74	20½	20⅜	20¾
2 Fla Ea Cst 4½s 59	79	79	79
4 Fonda J&G 2-4s 62ct	4	3⅝	3⅝
2 Francis Sug 5s 56	80	80	80
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99¼	98½	98½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	81¾	81¾	81¾
10 Gt Nor 4s 46C	99	98¾	98¾
13 Gt Nor 4s 46D	98½	98¼	98¼
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73⅜	73¾	73¾
1 G Bay & W deb B	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71	71	71
13 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51¼	51¼	51¼
36 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41	41	41
45 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
21 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	18	18⅜	18⅜
1 Ill Cen ext 3½s 51	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
38 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	44⅝	45
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40½	40½	40⅝
36 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	54¾	55
2 Ill CenLouis3½s 52 reg	55	55	55
22 IC&C3L&NO 5s 63A	45½	44½	44¾
26 IC&C3L&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40½	40⅝
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 53	36¾	36½	36⅝
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	25	25	25
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¼	38¼	38¼
35 Int T&T 4½s 52	63⅞	63¼	63⅜
11 Int T&T 5s 55	67⅛	67	67
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	43½	43½	43½
7 KCFt&cMem 4s 36	58	57⅞	57⅞
7 K C South 5s 50	69	69	69
1 K C South 3s 50	62⅞	62½	62⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88½	88½	88½
10 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	88½	88½	88½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51	51	51
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	33¼	33	33
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Long Isl unif 4s 49	98	98	98
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77	77	77
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102½	102½
4 Louis & N 4s 60B	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
2 L&N Pad & M 4s 46	104½	104⅜	104⅜
3 Lou&NO Jt M 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
1 L&N 3s 80 St L	81½	81½	81½
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	44½	44½	44½
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2 McCrory Stra 3¼s 55	105	105	105
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	56	56	56
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
42 MidSparkAsNW 4s 47	27¾	27	27
6 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	9¼	9	9¼
1 M&StL rfg 5s 62	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¼	4¼	4½
12 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16	16⅛	16
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	15⅞	16
72 M-K-Tex 6s 62A	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¼	17⅞	18
41 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¼	34	34¼
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30¾	29¾	30¾
33 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31⅜	31¼	31½
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4	4	4
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36	36	36
67 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
23 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36	36	36
39 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
38 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¼	8¾	8¾
3 Moni Pow 3¾s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Mor & Essex 3s 55	33½	33⅜	33½
22 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30	29¾	29⅞
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101	101	101
10 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅜	103⅛	103¼
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	74	74	74
2 N O Pub Sr 5s 53B	107	107	107
11 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	54¾	54	54
12 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	50¼	50	50¼
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	47⅛	47	47
64 NYC rf 5s 2013	50¾	50⅛	50½
67 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	45⅝	45½
17 NYC cn 4s 98	49½	49½	49½
8 NYC 3¾s 46	98½	98⅛	98¼
7 NYC cv 3¾s 52	63	63	63
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74	74	74
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	82½	82½	82½
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47½	47⅛	47⅛
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75	75	75
33 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61¼	60¾	60¾
3 N Y Ch & StL 3¾s 47	101½	101½	101½
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
2 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
4 N Y Edis 3¼s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 NY Lacfi & W 4s 73A	53⅛	53½	53½
16 NYNH&H cv 4s	42¾	42½	42½
10 NYNH&H cll 4s 40	56½	56⅛	56⅛
32 NYNH&H 4½s 67	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	8½	8½	8½
5 Norf&Sou cv5s 3014	94½	94½	94½
2 Norf Sou 4½s 29	74¾	74¾	74¾
49 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65¼	64⅝	64⅞
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	63⅛	63⅛	63⅜
30 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	73	71½	71½
27 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47½	46⅞	46⅞
1 Ogden½LCha 4s 48	10½	10⅝	10⅝
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
5 Or-Wash R&N 4s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Pac Gas&Elec 5s 42	103	102	102
2 PacG&E 3¾s 61	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
3 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	111¾	112
7 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Pen Co 4s 52E	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
2 Pen Co 4s 63	103	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pen Ok&Dst 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Pen P&L 4½s 74	99	99	99
5 Pen P&L 3½s 69	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Pen RR gen 5s 48	107¼	106⅝	106⅝
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14 Pen 4½s deb 70	88⅝	88⅜	88½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96½	96	96
26 Pen RR 4½s 84B	95½	95¼	95½

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Air Assoc (1½s)	4½	4½	4½
200	Air Way ELAP (.30e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Ala Fow 37 pf (7)	103½	103½	103½
100	Allied Prod (1s)	23½	23	23½
100	Alum Co Am (6e)	104	103¾	104
500	xd AlumCoAm pf (6)	108⅝	108½	108⅝
50	Alum Ltd (3s)	83¾	83½	83¾
50	Am C P&LA	14½	14⅜	14⅜
100	Am Cit P&LB	¾	¾	¾
1400	Am Cyan B	36¾	36½	36½
100	Am Fork&Hoe (½s)	12½	11½	12½
1900	Am Gas&El (1.60e)	18⅞	18½	18⅝
100	Am Gas&E pf (4⅝)	95	94	95
300	Am Gas (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Am Laun Mch (3½e)	21	21	21
700	Am Li&T (1.20)	12½	12⅜	12½
100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Am Republics	8¾	8⅝	8¾
3800	Am Superpow	3-32	⅛	3-32
100	Am Superpower 1 pf	83	83	83
100	Am Superpower pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Writing Pap	2½	2½	2½
100	Anch Post P	3½	3½	3½
100	Apex Elec Mfg	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	ST.LDM&FeRR 53	75½	75	75
4	StLPeo&NWP&52	43	43	43
31	St L S F 5s 50 B	19	18¾	18¾
1	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
134	St L S F 4½s 78	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
28	StLSF 4½sTbct st	1-4¼	18	18
102	St L S F 4s 60 A	18	18	18
15	StP&KC Sh4½s41	17	16¾	16¾
5	Shenley Dist 4s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
37	Sesb AL cn 6s 45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
17	Sea AL 6s 45 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
19	Sea A L aj 6s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
22	Sea A L 6s 50 st	25	24½	24½
2	Sea A L 6s 50 unst	25	25	25
19	Sea AL rfg 6s 59	12	11⅞	12
6	Sea AL rfg 6s 59ct	11	11	11
2	Shell Un 2¾s 41	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98	98¼
1	Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
1	Skelly Oil 3s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	So Bell T&T 3s 79	104¾	104½	104½
20	Sou Pac 4½s 68	52	51½	51⅞
39	Sou Pac 4½s 81	51	50⅝	50⅝
16	Sou Pac 4½s 69	51½	51⅜	51⅜
13	So Pac 4½s 69	69⅛	68¾	69
17	So Pac rfg 4s 55	70¾	70¾	70¾
10	So Pac cll 4s 49	70¾	70¾	70¾
9	So Pac 3½s 46	91	90⅝	90⅝
1	So Pac 3½s Ore 77	53	52¾	52¾
1	So Pac SPTer 4s 80	85	85	85
11	South Ry 6½s 56	92½	92	92½
3	South Ry gen 6s 56	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2	South Ry cn 5s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
34	South Ry gen 4s 56	67¾	67	67⅜
24	Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102	102
2	Texrk&FtSmith 5½s 50	87½	87½	87½
2	Superior Oil 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
10	Tex Corp 3s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	65¼	65¼	65⅜
14	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	65	64½	65
4	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64½	64¼	64½
29	Third Ave al 5s 60	20⅝	20½	20½
3	Third Ave 4s 60	60	60	60
14	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108½	108½	108½
29	Un Pac 3½s 80	104⅞	104¾	104¾
4	Un Pac 3½s 71	96	96	96
5	Un Pac 3½s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Un Cigar Stra 5s 52	93	93	93
5	Unit Drug 5s 53	99	98¾	98¾
1	Utah L&&rac 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
11	Utah P & L 5s 44	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
12	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Wabash 4½s 81	32¾	32⅛	32⅛
1	Wabash 4s 81	42¼	42¼	42¼
2	Walwrth 4s 55	94	94	94
1	West Shore 4s 2361	42	42	42
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41	41	41
7	Westch Lt 5s 50	119¾	119¾	119¾
15	Westn Md 4s 52	85½	85½	85½
13	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	36½	36½	36½
67	Westn Pac 5s 46 aod	36½	36½	36½
1	Western Un 5s 51	85½	85½	85½
4	Western Un 5s 60	82½	82½	82½
2	Western Un 4½s 50	84¼	84½	84¾
1	Wilson&Co cv 3½s 47	103	103	103
23	Wis Cen 4s 49	51⅜	51	51
5	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15	15	15
3	Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¼	101¼	101¾

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioqukia 7s 45 B	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Antioquia 2d 7s 57	15	15	15
6	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74¼	74¼	74¼
8	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74	74	74
1	Australia 5s 55	81	81	81
3	Brazil 8s 41	37	37	37
7	Australia 5s 57	81	81	81
7	Brazil 6½s 26-57	33¾	33¾	33¾
14	Buen A 3s 64	45½	45	45½
8	Buen A 4½s 77	67¾	67¾	67¾
1	Buen A 4½s Aupg 76	67¼	67¼	67½
5	Buen A 4½s Apr 76	67	67	67
7	Buen A 4½s 75	69¼	69¼	69¼
1	Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Canada 4s 60	107	107	107
1	Canada 3s 67	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1	Chile MtbBk 6s 61 asd	17½	17½	17½
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
7	Chile 7s 43 asd	19	18⅞	18⅞
8	Chile 6s 60 asd	19	18⅞	19
19	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	19	18⅞	19
6	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	19	18⅞	19
16	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	19	18⅞	19
2	Chile 6s 62 asd	19	19	19
4	Copenhag 5s 52	42	41⅞	42
1	Copenhag 4½s 53	40	40	40
105	Cuba 5½s 77	73	73	73
1	Cuba 4½s 49	102½	102½	102½
2	Denmark 6s 42	80¾	80¾	80¾
2	Denmark 5½s 42	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
7	Denmark 5½s 55	47	46⅜	47
5	Mex 10 4 asd 45	12½	12½	12½
17	Minas Ger 6½s 58	17⅞	17	17⅛
10	Minas Ger 6½s 59	17	17	17
100	Nat Bk Cuba 6s 52	78½	78½	78½
17	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	73½	73¼	73½
5	Peru 7s 59	13¾	13¾	13¾
13	Peru 1st 6s 60	13⅜	13⅜	13½
13	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¼	13½	13½
1	Poland 5½s 50	15½	15½	15½
1	Poland 4½s 63 psd	11⅞	11⅞	11½
8	Porto Alegr 8s 61	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6	Porto Alegr 7½s 66	15⅜	15	15½
28	Rio de Jan 8s 46	17	16½	17
13	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
11	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
1	Sao Paul City 6½s 57	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Urug aj 3¾s 4s4½s 78	62¾	62¾	62¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 3¾s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11	Am P&L 6s 2016	95½	95	95½
1	Am Superpap 6s 61	88	88	88
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6	As Elec 4½s 53	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
8	As G&E 5s 50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5	As G&E 5s 48	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
15	As G&E 4½s 49	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
2	As T&T 5½s 58A	70	69	70
30	Baldw L 6s 50	113½	112	112
1	Bell T Can 5s 57B	114¼	114¼	114¼
5	Boston Ed 3¾s 70A		101¼	101¼
5	Boston Ed 3¾s 70A	101¾	101¼	101¼
1	Broad Riv P 5s 54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Can Nir Pa 5s 53	84	84	84
12	Can St El 5½s 54	10¼	10¼	10¼
6	Can St El 5s 48	10½	10½	10½
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	48	48	48
2	Cities Ser 5s 69	84	84	84
1	Cities Ser 5s 66	89	89	89
15	Cities Ser 5s 58	84	83½	84
44	Cities Ser 5s 50	84½	84	84½
380	Cities Ser 5s 50 B	84	83¾	84
33	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	83¾	83⅜	83¾
2	Con GEL Ba 3s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
17	Cont G&E 5s 58A	83¼	82½	83¼
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
22	East G&F 4s 56A	79¾	79¾	79¾
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	88½	88½	88½
3	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105	105	105
4	Fed Water 5½s 54	103	103	103
17	Fla P&L 5s 54	104	103¾	103¾
5	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	92	92

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Christmas Gifts
Lelong's Perfumes
Wallace Silver
Kensington Metal
Duncan Glass
Christmas Cards
Exclusive at
G. W. STUART & CO.
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

BROWN & BATCHELDER'S
is as usual
stocked up with fine
GIFTS for MEN!

Christmas Gifts
for all the family at
THE FRIENDLY SHOP!
Shop early while stocks are still complete.
Where "Friend" Greets Friend
24 SCHOOL STREET

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

DOVER

FOR A QUICK TASTY LUNCH
HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave.
On the Bridge
Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.

ARLEN'S STORES
at
DOVER, LACONIA, ROCHESTER, CONCORD
Where you can shop with confidence

GIVE HER A DIAMOND FOR CHRISTMAS
See our new selection of Diamonds
E. R. McClintock
on the bridge
Diamond Jeweler

GIFTS from
KEENAN
Firestone Store
FOR ALL
354 Central Ave. Tel. 870

LITTLEFIELD, FRARY CO.
Plumbers
125 Washington St.
Tel. 1281-W
Stoves, Kitchen Ware
BASKETS. Canners
Sleds, Roasting Pans

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

On the Holiday List for Girls
Lovely New "Kate Greenaway" Dresses, $1.98 to $2.98
Practical Gifts that have the sparkle and gaiety a gift should have.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Buy War Bonds

Manchester Gas Company

Furnace and Range Oil
PHONE 5004
D. W. OIL CORP.
814 HARVARD

FLOWERS and GIFTS
We are proud to offer such a fine selection of unusual Gifts and Flowers that are beautiful and fresh.
Tel. 309
FLORALIA FLOWERS
29 Hanover Res. Goffstown 24

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Golinas PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
866 SOMERVILLE STREET

Gentlemen! Give her a fine FUR COAT in the PARISEAU Manner
Come where you can Buy with Confidence and Budget if you wish.
PARISEAU'S

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS
for All. Fine Assortment but
Shop Early and at
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
700 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Make This
Christmas
the most thrilling one in her life with a stunning Fur Coat from our
FUR SALON

McLane & Taylor
624 Willow Street

Gifts of Beauty for the Home
A new bookcase for your favorite fireside books, a nest of occasional tables, a smart new chair, a magazine rack—we have dozens of handsome gifts at a wide variety of prices.
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
Central and Franklin Streets

GIFTS
for
Service Men and Civilians
Are Sure to Please if Purchased at
FLOYD'S

Best Native
TURKEYS
Everything for a Grand Christmas Dinner
CALL 2130
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

NASHUA

Make Sears in NASHUA your
GIFT HEADQUARTERS
Everything for the Family, Home and Car
Shop the Modern Way, by 'phone
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
NASHUA—PHONE 3910—3911

She Will Appreciate Gifts from
Nationally Known Merchandise
for Her and Her Home
MARSH-PARSONS CO.
NASHUA, N. H.

SPEARE'S 138-140 Main Street NASHUA, N. H.
Headquarters for
HALLMARK CHRISTMAS and GREETING **CARDS**
ON DISPLAY JUST INSIDE THE DOOR

TELEPHONE 3650
Flowers by
AURELIE DUMONT
74 E. Pearl Street Tel. 3650

PORTSMOUTH

Christmas Candies
Chocolate Novelties
for the Holidays
MOULTON'S
"Head of Square"

You will find the New Victory Garments at the
CROWLEY CORSET SHOPPE
Woolworth Building

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	I	C	E		M		C	L	U	B		
U		M	A	D	E	I	R	A		A		
G	O		T		D		Y		A	L		
S	P	Y		D	E	W		A	L	L		
	H		G	R	A	I	N		B			
D	E	L	I	A		G	O	L	E	M		
	L		B	I	G	H	T		R			
J	I	G		N	U	T		I	T	S		
E	A		D		T		A		A	A		
A		P	O	N	T	A	G	E		L		
N	O	O	N		A		A	D	I	T		

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH (Continued)

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
226 Thames Street
Rhythm Step for Women
BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

LYNCHBURG

Lovely Flowers
Christmas Specialties
DOYLE—Florist
708 Main Street Phone 892

BIBEE'S
Good things to eat for
CHRISTMAS
LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN

This Year—Give
PRACTICAL
Gifts that Glorify
from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

GLORIOUS GIFTS
For the Entire FAMILY
at
Miller & Rhoads

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue
Men's, Women's & Children's Clothing
Linens, China, Glassware, Toys
Household Furnishings
Millinery, Toilet Articles
Distinctive Merchandise to Please Family and Friends
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39168. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to
WILLNER'S
for Your Christmas Shopping
Hosiery, Lingerie and Accessories
Sportswear for Juniors and Ladies
118 W. Freemason Street Phone 48814

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Wergley's
French Pastry Shop
Wishes their friends and patrons
A Merry Christmas and
Happy New Year
621 COLONIAL AVENUE
PHONE 22291—22838

WETZEL FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Phone 25739 403 Boush Street

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Cambece DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23613
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
Batteries—Spark Plugs
TIRES
Brake Lining, Home and Auto Supplies
FIRESTONE STORES
Broad and Lombardy Sts., Richmond, Va.

SMITHFIELD HAM

Plum Pudding, Mince Pies, Cakes, Beater Biscuits, Aspics, etc.
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

Keep Up
the Homes
We Are Fighting For
Reid and Cutshall
The Department Store of Home Furnishings

Natalie Shoppe
The Natalie Shoppe welcomes you,
Featuring
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
103 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS *The Smart Shop*
Deluxe Laundry and Dry Cleaners
For Quality and Service
Dial 2-3133 2008 Williamson Road

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

ENGLEBY ELECTRIC CO.
Electrical Gifts
Trains
Christmas Lights
Dial 2-3477 313 First S. W.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
Flowers of the Finest Quality at Reasonable Prices
For your Christmas flowers visit
FALLON, *Florist*
210 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

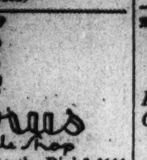
HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)



Lazarus Style Shop
510 Jefferson Street South Dial 2-3111

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Dixie's Beauty Shoppe
Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving
And Every Beauty Aid
26½ Capitol St. Phone Cap. 22-261

ANGEL'S
The shopping centre for
FINE FURS
912 Quarrier Street Phone 34-811

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's largest retail organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in
Charleston Logan
Clarksburg Morgantown
Clendenin Point Pleasant
Fairmont Ripley
West Union Spencer
Huntington

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

"Makings" for Lunches that Children Like

At ALLMAN BROS.
236 Milford Street Phones 74—75—76—77

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
RULE FOR A WARTIME YULE
DON'T DELAY! . . . BUY IT TODAY!
CARRY IT AWAY!

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
827 Third Avenue Phone 7101

FORD STUDIO
of the DANCE
Lewis Arcade, Huntington, W. Va.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

MODEL LAUNDRY THRIFTY SERVICE
Try our thrifty service. Damp Wash. Flat Work Ironed. 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 12c each.
DRY CLEANING
PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE.

Flowers and Gifts for Christmas
★
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 28259

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards and Christmas Wrappings, Mottoes.
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

Brown's Apparel
Distinctive Gifts
For Women—Misses—Juniors
946 FOURTH AVENUE

MANGEL'S
Feminine Apparel
Something new every day
THIRD AVE., COR. 10TH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

A FLORAL ARTIST
"The Nellie Whitley touch always carries distinction"
Nellie Whitley
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Florist and Designer
11 King William Street Tel. 2-9810
DALE'S EXQUISITE ORCHIDS

Practical Christmas Gifts
Men's and Women's Shoes
Socks—Stockings—Handbags
LEVINSON'S
26 KING STREET W.
Agent for Selby Shoes, Dr. M. W. Locke

SEYMOUR'S HARDWARE
1115 Main Street E. Tel. 4-4335
Toys, Games, Skates and Shoes
Glass and Chinaware

JAMES TASKER
64 King St. E., 2 Doors West of Post Office
Clothier—Haberdasher
Importer of English Gloves, Mufflers, Ties, Socks, Gowns, Christy's Hats, Suits and Overcoats to measure.

OTTAWA

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
390 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-9478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurised
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

1869 **Beavers** 1942
CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS of FURS and distinctive **APPAREL**
—for Ladies and Gentlemen—now at their best.
72 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

Fine Furniture
IN MONTREAL IT'S
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

This Christmas
Choose Your Gifts From
China India Brass
Crystal Novelties
Woodenware Kitchenware
Buy at
McINTOSH-WATTS
245-247 Bank St. 2-6383

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station

ELGIN and ARGYLE

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

LUCE'S SHOP
Agents for
JAEGER WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 8-1848
201 BANK STREET 8-1497

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1343. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HALL'S PURE MILK DAIRY
LIMITED
194 Christie St., Toronto
"It Is Rich and So Fresh It Must Be Good"
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1191

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 208) EL. 7006

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Season's Greetings
At this season of the year we would like to join your many friends in wishing you much happiness.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe Inc.
Telephone First Floor Up
★BElair 3466 1193 Phillips Sq.

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fltz 4651

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
2251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas
Ask for Particulars
LA. 3042. 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

QUALITY APPAREL

Is a Practical Gift!

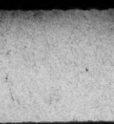
This is a practical Christmas, and nothing can be more acceptable to men than apparel they can wear with pride. We have nothing else but . . . and plenty of it.

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING

Prices $7.75 up



Shoes for Men and Women

Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear

1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor

1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has to obtain employment by individual effort. a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 73, Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5736.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
39, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—2 unfurn. offices suitable Christian Science practitioner or other work; Regent St., near Oxford Circus; good light, heating, 1 fl.; reasonable terms. Write Secretary, 90 Chesterfield House, W. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

London, BARNES.—Home offered to lady paying guest, preferably someone in business. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens. W 8. Western 4925

OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE—All modern conveniences and warmth; large gardens; extensive views; on main bus routes; from 5 gns. Write Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

London, BARNES.—Daily working-housekeeper (exempt military service), whole or part time. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

11a, INVERNESS TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2. —Unfurnished suites or single rooms, up-to-date and newly decorated. Resident owner.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms, H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON — Residential Chambers, 148, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, N.W. 3. Rest and study. Special conveniences Nurses. Suitable Practitioners. Prim: 2890.

LONDON, W. 9.—3 bedsitting rooms in lady's flat, partial board if desired; telephone, every convenience. Box W-1705, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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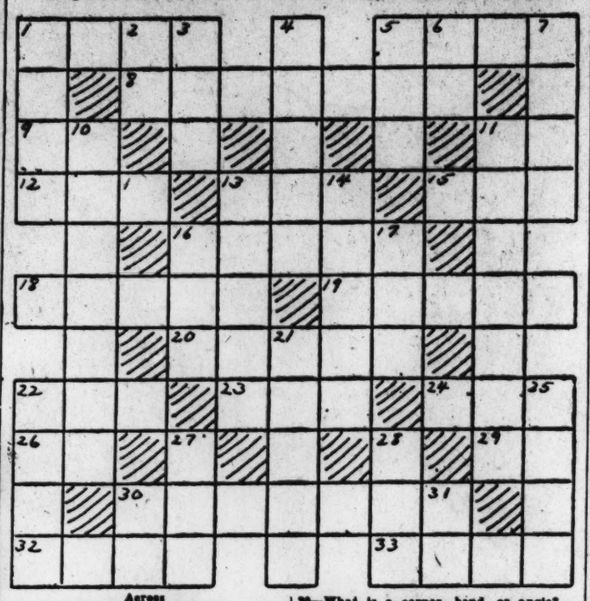
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—More people are dependent on what than on any other one food?
5—Policeman's billy is what?
8—What island in Atlantic was so called because well wooded?
9—Depart.
11—Symbol for aluminum is what?
12—Who is one who secretly watches upon conduct of others?
13—In Eugene Field's "Dutch Lullaby," the wind ruffled waves of what?
15—Wholly.
16—Threshing machine separates what from straw?
18—Who is a shepherdess in Vergil's "Eclogues"?
19—An automaton is sometimes called what?
20—What is a corner, bend, or angle?
23—Music of what dance is commonly in six eighths?
25—What is a hard-shelled dry fruit?
26—Possessive Pronoun.
28—Each (abbr.).
29—What is a river of Latvia?
30—What is a toll for use of a bridge, devoted to its maintenance?
32—What do you call the most important hour, as of a social day?
33—Entrance to a mine is what?

Down

1—Semiantiques are what?
2—Centimeter (abbr.).
3—Would you eat, pet, or row a morello?
4—Who was the enchantress who fell in love with Jason, the Argonaut?
5—To weep.
6—Musical note.
7—Cinderella was told to leave what at midnight?
10—Who was object of Hamlet's affections?
11—Jasper Park is in what Canadian province?
13—A sink is what?
14—Tennyson lived for many years on what island?
16—What is a familiar name for a cat?
17—Negative.
21—What is the coagulated latex of any of various trees and vines?
22—What is first name of Valjean, Hugo hero?
25—Sodium chloride is what?
27—What Russian river flows to Sea of Azov?
28—What is a Turkish title of respect?
30—River of Italy.
31—What ending denotes the past tense?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, . . . and prove me now herewith, saith the LORD of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.—MAL. 3:10

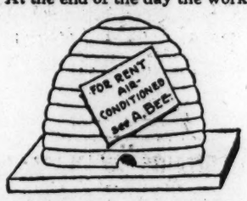
Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is Said that Bees "Air-Condition" Their Hives?

Among the honey bees, one of the services of the indefatigable "workers" is that of providing hive ventilation by fanning their wings to set up a current of air.

This air movement serves a very practical purpose. It carries off the water (in the form of water vapor) as it evaporates from the newly-made honey.

At the end of the day the workers



spread themselves over the honeycombs and fan the air with their wings. This hastens the evaporation of water from the honey, after which the heat liberated by the bodies of the bees tends to cure or ripen the honey.

Groups of bees at the hive entrance or on the landing shelf keep the ventilation of the hive going all night.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

By Corka

"Are there any questions?"

In Lighter Vein

Needed Praise

An itinerant peddler, arriving at a Western ranch at lunch time, was invited in to dine. The final course was a pie, and not a very good pie. The crust was heavy and sour. Nevertheless the peddler praised it to the sky.

Learning that the traveling merchant would pass that way again in a few days, the good lady of the ranch determined she would give him some really good pie when he returned. In due season the peddler returned, and was served a truly excellent pie. He ate it without a word.

Surprised and disappointed, the ranch lady remarked with some heat. "When you were here last the pie wasn't more than half baked, and yet you praised it beyond all reason. Now I serve you a pie that nobody need be ashamed of, and you didn't utter a single word of praise."

"Well, ma'm," replied the peddler, blushing and twisting about in his chair, "that first pie you served shore was in need of praise, and, ma'm, you can't say I didn't praise it. But now this here pie, ma'm, it's so perfect it ain't needin' no man's word to commend it!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Béthouat, Gen. Emile (ā'-mēl' bā'-twà')—Liaison officer between French General Giraud and the Allied staff in North Africa.

de Gaulle, Gen. Charles (shàrl' dē gōl')—Leader of the "Fighting French."

de Laborde, Admiral Jean (zhän' dē là'-bôrd') — French naval officer who is said to have given the order to scuttle the French fleet at Toulon.

El Agheila (ĕl'-ä-gā'-lä) — Location in North Africa.

Martuba (mär-tōō'-bä)—Air base in Libya, south of Derna.

Morandat, Léon (lā'-ôn' mô'-rän'-dà')—French trade union leader.

Sidi Moncef Pasha (sē'-dī mōōn'-sif pà'-shä) — Bey of Tunis.

Takagi, Vice-Admiral Takeo (tä-kē-ô tä-kä-gē — even accent) — Commander of the Mako Naval Station in Formosa.

Takahashi, Admiral Sankichi (sän-kē-chē tä-kä-hä-shē —even accent)—Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cyrenaica (sīr'-ē-nā'-ī-kä) —Country of North Africa.

Gela (jē'-lä)—Town of Sicily.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; g=g in go; ng=ng in sing; th=th in then, thin; n=n in nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; o=o in bon; y=y in yet; zh=z in azure.

Gifts for 50,000

By the Associated Press

New York City

Mrs. Browning Smith is a zippy, Tennessee-born, New York grandmother, who works from December 26 to December 24 to make a star-spangled Christmas for poor youngsters in Southern States.

Five years ago she started her work in the basement of her New York apartment. Today she heads the Santa Claus Party of the Save The Children Federation and directs the work of 65 units in many States. In her New York headquarters she zooms around among mountains of dolls, toys, books, hoods, mittens, calico cats, plaid dogs and handsome cotton soldiers which are shipped to five Southern States—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

"Everybody helps," Mrs. Smith says. "Last year one man gave a thousand pounds of candy. Another donated a ton of cotton mill ends which women volunteer helpers made into frocks. The stocking industry gave 3,500 pairs of children's stockings. Manufacturers and importers gave 10,000 pounds of wool swatches and mill ends, which were made into mittens, windbreakers and caps. Last year we sent 7,000 dolls, 500 sacks of marbles and 1,440 hammers."

Mrs. Smith might never have become Mrs. Santa Claus if it had not been for her grandson, an ashcan and a walk. As the wife of an Army colonel she had lived for 24 years in the Orient and Europe and had finally settled down in New York to be near a married daughter. One day in the fall of '37 she read that hundreds of children in her home State would not even have an orange for Christmas. That afternoon, when she was walking with her 5-year-old grandson, she told him about it sadly. Just then she passed an ashcan and spied an impudently grinning doll's head.

"Peter," she said, "If that doll's head is still there when we come back, I'm going to start something." It was.

Mrs. Smith went to work next morning. A friend gave a lecture to which Mrs. Smith charged fifty cents admission. That gave her a nucleus fund. Her apartment superintendent put a basement room at her disposal. Neighborhood children crowded it with dolls and toys. Mrs. Smith made a contact with the federation and did the work for them, 'though "on her own." That first year she made Christmas bright for 157 children. Last year she took care of 25,000. This year her goal is 50,000.

A Few Facts

Many of the buttons on U. S. service uniforms are made from the tagus, or vegetable ivory nut.

Many ventilating systems remove dust electrostatically, by attracting highly ionized dust particles, as small as 1/250,000 inch.

Silk is used for army powder bags because silk alone burns completely, leaving no hot embers, thus eliminating the necessity for cleaning the gun.

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON :- *Production of Pens and Pencils limited by WPB*

THE WPB HAS MADE 'EM STOP MAKING SO MANY PENCILS
'SPOSE THEY'LL BE CLOSING THE SCHOOLS NOW ?
SO NOW I'VE GOT TO SIGN MY LETTERS WITH THE END OF A BURNT MATCH STICK
WAR PRODUCTION CHIEF'S PRODUCTION BOARD CUTS PRODUCTION OF FOUNTAIN PENS
GOOD I HAVE A SUPPLY OF LIP STICKS
Please leave 1 qt. milk
WE MAY GO BACK TO THIS
DEAR MOTHER I WISH

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poppy Doesn't Play Fair!!*

By Le Pelley

SHHH— GET OUT OF THE WAY, POPPY— WE'RE COMMANDOS ON A RAID— SHELLS ARE FALLING ALL AROUND !!
SHHHH
YOU MAY BE SOME PARATROOPS IF YOU WANT TO — BUT FOR GOODNESS SAKE GET BEHIND THE FENCE !!!!
WELL DON'T JUST STAND THERE !! EITHER GO AWAY OR PRETEND YOU ARE SOMETHING !!
WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE ?
I'LL BE AN EXPLODING SHELL
BOOM !

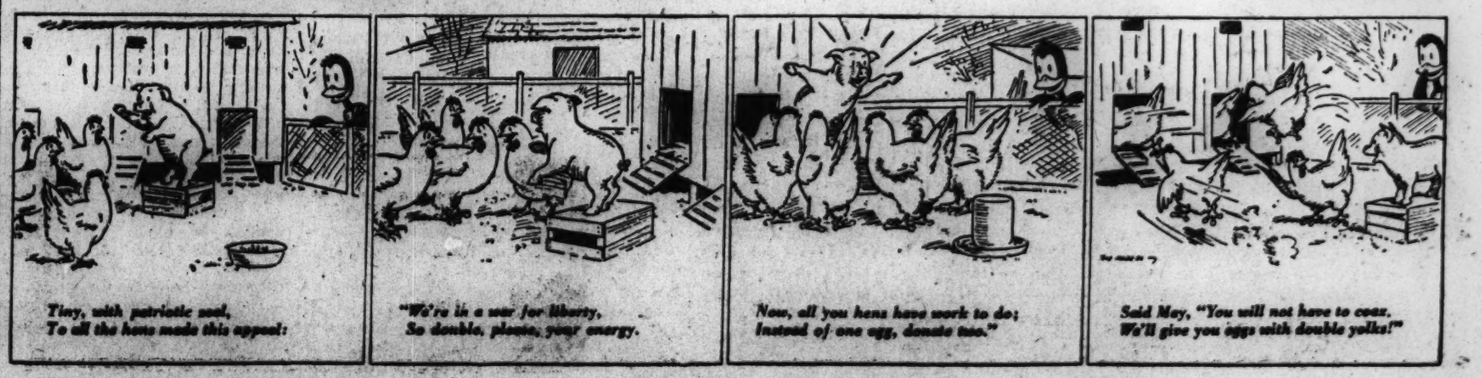
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*"Hum-m, Now Let's See—What Will I Say?"*

By Rodgers

I didn't catch up with Polly until this evening, when she finally decided to roost for the night—
"Ah-now's my chance to persuade her to come on back home!" I thought to myself-
"My talking got her into this—"
"So it's up to me to talk her out of it!"
"If I can!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Increased Production*

By The Hagers


Tiny, with patriotic zeal, To all the hens made this appeal:
"We're in a war for liberty, So double, please, your energy.
Now, all you hens have work to do; Instead of one egg, donate two."
Said May, "You will not have to coax. We'll give you eggs with double yolks!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Postwar Business World

At the turn of the next century, the historian looking back at this period may title his chapter, "Growing Pains," and add the sub-heading, "America Comes of Age."

Ever since the last war opened a view of the potentialities, economists have been pointing out that in terms of many vital resources, in existing factory plant, and in variety and abundance of skills, America stood in predominant position. Early in the present conflict, when there was much flexing of national muscles elsewhere, Anthony Eden could, without serious contradiction, characterize the United States as "the most powerful nation on earth."

Americans heard this, and while they were not surprised, it was a little difficult to really accept in that forlorn, work-relief atmosphere of the depression. Certainly, there was little feeling of responsibility in the hearts of many Americans towards exerting that power even in balancing affairs in favor of their much cherished democratic ideal.

How greatly is the war changing Americans! Just before Pearl Harbor one of the opinion surveys found 69.9 per cent of the people expected economic conditions to be worse after the war. But today, with confidence engendered by the mighty armament effort, and with vision lifted by the geography of war, a similar survey shows businessmen, two-to-one, expecting postwar prosperity.

There is sound basis for this. There is the heavy deferred demand in the United States and the great gaps in food and clothing and other necessities abroad. The question then arises: Do Americans realize the corollary of this possible prosperity? Do the manufacturers and farmers understand that the United States must accept some goods or services from those they supply, if they are to be paid at all? Are they willing to share the home market?

The other day we saw an item about a soldier from Iowa now in a distant land. He had fixed up a Christmas package for home, and had run smack into the tariff question. Mrs. Roosevelt says that boys are learning some things abroad. Possibly the facts of trade, so confused in the United States for the best part of the last century, are among the items of education. If not, the postwar prosperity may be short-lived.

Not the least of the by-products of the war is the proof daily being shown Americans that a really co-operative effort—in which business, labor, and government lay aside their bickering, and, with public support, apply themselves to a job—can accomplish wonders, even total employment.

Out of this is burgeoning a very strong desire to apply similar energy in overcoming the problems of peace, which is to say the problems of speeding and financing the conversion of industry, the provision of a high level of employment, and the development and maintenance of world markets.

If this desire is translated into realization that as much zeal and working together is required to attain this peaceful end, as is presently compelled by military necessity, and if the great lesson of this war is adequately learned—that there is an inevitable, inescapable interdependence between the community of nations—Americans will then come into their heritage. Many fears and doubts of the past will vanish as a new, truer sense of responsibility—the doctrine of mutuality—emerges. America will have come of age. We believe a new era in human history will have dawned.

The System Lives Up to Name

He could have gone free. Instead he chose to remain in custody ten months longer. The reason? He wanted to complete his course of training in the trade school.

It happened at the State Reformatory at Concord, Massachusetts, where officials regarded it as the most remarkable example of human regeneration in their experience.

Nor was it without reward, for when the prisoner's release finally came, a parole officer found him a job in a war-production plant. Now he is earning a living, has the respect and confidence of his employer, and is holding his head high because he has earned the right to do so.

His name is a secret. But his story—the story of a man who insisted on remaining a prisoner long enough to complete the task of making himself into a useful citizen—is one which justifies the "reformatory" system. Here is an ideal example of the aim of State reformatories—that of regeneration and rehabilitation—as opposed to the old prison system which aimed only at punishment.

First Snow

If it has been a dull, silent, gray day, with the dullness and the silence and the grayness protracted to the point of boredom,

If the cat has been too sleepy to reciprocate your companionable advances, and the dog has been out on his own affairs since morning, and even the children are subdued and silent at their games,

If, just as you are thinking you'd better take a walk before you surrender to the futility and the firelight,

If just then a shout goes up, and the voices of what cannot be more than five or six five-or-six-year-olds sound like the cries of a hundred,

Then look out the window. Yes, there will be paths to shovel tonight, and sleds to be put back in the garage (garages still have their uses), and overshoes to be got out of the closet along with now precious rubbers.

The world will be white by morning, and sledding may really be in order. But the shout that broke the dullness, the silence, the grayness, means there can be no waiting for another day. Snow's coming *now*.

Rommel Runs

In the quartermaster's war in North Africa, the general who has the guns and gasoline usually looks good. For some weeks now Marshal Rommel's name hasn't borne quite the aura it carried after Tobruk. In Berlin's euphemism, he has been "detaching" himself westward before the relentless drive of the British Eighth Army. Once more comes the news that he has "disengaged" his forces, this time at El Agheila, 800 miles west of El Alamein.

The two positions were similar, each a "bottleneck" where defense lines could be formed between the sea and natural obstacles in the desert. Twice before, the British had been unable to push past El Agheila with tired forces at the end of a far-stretched supply line. This time apparently General Montgomery rested his men and made sure of sufficient armored forces.

On the road to Tripoli there is one other place where the Germans and Italians might attempt to hold, but it now appears more likely that General Montgomery has got his "feet under him" and can leap the rest of the way. Marshal Rommel is expected to make some stand in the last corner of Libya. Hitler is not giving up Africa cheaply. What defense Axis forces can make at Tripoli will depend in large measure on how soon Allied power cleans out Tunisia. British-American successes there could force Rommel to jump quickly and "detach" himself all the way back to Italy.

Looking Ahead on Oil

The report of the New England Congressional delegation is a good summary of the Eastern oil situation and its causes. It underlines what has been apparent for some weeks, that the East faces a most critical condition in which there is little assurance that householders will receive 75 per cent of last year's allotment, or will be able to maintain even a 65-degree temperature.

There are still elements of the unknown in the picture. For example, there is at present a fairly good inventory of so-called number two oil in reserve. This is the type generally used in house heating, and is not likely to be withdrawn for military use. But this oil is not being replaced in sufficient quantity to maintain the level of reserve in the face of colder weather. The big question is whether requirements overseas, combined with enemy submarine action, will permit diversion of enough tankers to stave off critical shortages. There is little promise of this. Military demands will certainly come first.

In the matter of bunker oil, used industrially, and for ships, and in range oil, or kerosene, the situation is bleaker. There are no adequate reserves of these at present; replacements are uncertain.

In view of all this, there is little point in commenting on the Truman Committee's criticism of the way oil ration allotments were arrived at, or in reviewing the New England delegation's excoriation of the befuddled administrative approach to the problem.

The basic thing is not whether mistakes were made in method and in execution, but whether or not there will be oil. With this central fact doubtful, the prudent oil user who can convert to coal owes it to himself (and to his neighbor who cannot convert) to do so at once. Those left with oil can exercise Yankee ingenuity in obtaining coal or wood for fireplaces and stoves. It looks like a chilly winter.

Our Readers Say—

"For Past Snobbishness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you had an editorial "For Past Snobbishness," touching on high-school boys and girls being better prepared for a workaday world. Also, an article by Frank L. Perrin on "The Poll Tax Issue."

I question whether the abolition of the poll tax will result in a much larger percentage of voting among those of the voters who may not now vote. I was born in a State—Maryland—where no poll tax is required. The privilege of voting made no particular impression on me until my work took me to North Carolina, where I first paid poll tax, and later to Tennessee, which also requires a poll tax. The privilege of voting strongly impressed itself on my mind, when I paid my poll tax.

But are we in our schools, particularly in our high schools, preparing our girls and boys to be intelligent voters who appreciate the privilege of the ballot? The classical and traditional curricula have not tended to prepare students to vote intelligently. Will practical and technological training better fit them to so vote?

DAVID H. HEPBURN

Nashville, Tenn.

Against Roosevelt Fourth Term

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much pleased that you folks thought enough of what I said to print a news story about it, and to print subsequently the comment "Movement Against Roosevelt Fourth Term," by Alexander H. Williams, though in the latter there was a statement that I am a brother of Leonard Nicholson, president of the Times-Picayune of New Orleans.

You may be interested to know that I have had many letters from many persons in the United States commending me for the suggestions made in that speech, and particularly for the one referring to the fourth term.

I was very much pleased to be recorded in the columns of the Monitor as a brother of Leonard Nicholson, who is a very successful member of a very old and distinguished Southern family. Unfortunately, however, that statement is in error. We are not related. His family came to this part of the country from Scotland more than a hundred years ago. My ancestors moved from North Carolina to Indiana about 1840 and settled near Richmond. I left there in 1920 and arrived here in June, 1941, by way of New York, London, Berlin, Tokyo, and Tampa, with several side trips and stops at way-stations.

I am a partner with David E. Smiley in the ownership of the Tampa Times and Radio Station WDAE, and in addition own the New Orleans Item. I find this a fascinating place in which to live and publish a newspaper.

RALPH NICHOLSON

New Orleans

Beer in Post Exchanges

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Cigarette smoking seems very prevalent in our Army camps, and in the Post Exchange with which I am acquainted, a bar where beer is sold occupies a large part of the quarters. One young man said to me that since the Government allowed beer to be sold in the camp, he felt it must mean that beer was good for the soldiers.

The use of tobacco and beer by our soldiers, is undoubtedly engendered largely by the high-pressure, viciously persuasive advertising of their products by the tobacco and liquor industry. This advertising is imposed on the people over the radio and through the printed page, both of which reach the soldiers in the camps.

The purpose of our being soldiers is to win the war. Neither tobacco nor beer will help, even remotely, to do that. Right thinking and wise, vigorous action alone will win it.

E. C.

Fort Custer, Mich.

"Good Things Come High"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

John Gould's article on picking blackberries, entitled "Good Things Come High," was of interest to me. I, too, have picked blackberries, not so much because I liked the picking, but because I liked the berries. But unlike Mr. Gould, I learned to sample them before I allowed the briars to scratch and the bushes to slap me. No matter how large and ripe and good looking they appeared, I passed them up if they were sour.

If they were even smaller than a "butcher's thumb," but were plump and sweet and full of juice and good flavor, I filled my bucket and when I reached home the good woman would have to say, "These berries are not so large and beautiful, but they are the best I ever saw."

Although I had about the same difficulties in the briar patches of the Sunny South as Mr. Gould had encountered in his neck of the woods, I was satisfied with my berries. They had come high but I had what I wanted.

Mr. Gould was disappointed when he reached home. His berries, large and plump and beautiful, had given him temporary satisfaction, but he was deceived by appearance and had failed to sample them. He overlooked the fact that things are not always what they seem. He reached home, not only torn and bruised and bleeding, but he had to pay an extra high price in disappointment and the humiliation of knowing he had deceived himself to get what he did not want after he got it.

The moral is—Do not be deceived by appearances, for if good things come high, bad things come higher!

E. S. DEPEW

Jonesboro, Tenn.

Cannon From Our Town

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Court House park in the center of our town has been stripped of its old cannon and cannon ball decorations and is on its way to Uncle Sam's melting pot. It will add mightily to our helping win the war.

Penn Yan, N. Y. A. J. OBERTIN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Getting Crowded

IT USED TO SEEM SORT OF LONESOME AROUND HERE - BUT NOT ANY MORE.
THE FRONT PAGE
SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT
NORTH AFRICAN FRONT
R.A.F. FRONT

Desert Nights Are Full of Mystery

(From a letter written by an American Field Ambulance driver just before the British Eighth Army launched its offensive)

SOMEWHERE IN EGYPT

And so we had our last big meal, said good-by to clean sheets and showers and went into the desert the next day—or, as it is called here, "out in the blue." And we have been busy and on the move ever since. There are long drives over country where there are no roads and you feel every bump for your patients in the back. If they are "sitters" it is not so bad, but if they are stretcher cases it's pretty rough. You walk in the tents at the field dressing stations and the long rows of wounded look up at you and you almost feel apologetic for feeling well and healthy; so soon you do not look at them. They all have a kind of hungry tired look, and are usually quite silent, and you want very badly to do something for them.

Out here you know why the writer of Genesis spoke of the "evening and the morning" as the first day, because it is the most beautiful time in the desert. Between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., when the sun is out, everything is dull and flat and colorless, but in the evening and the morning the desert and the skies become alive with soft pastel colors, and nothing can match the beauty of desert nights.

And there is the rumble of guns and tanks day and night, and long columns of trucks are constantly moving in all directions, and planes are constantly overhead—Jerry and British—but fortunately most are British.

And you make little fires on "desert stoves" consisting of a tin can with air holes, sand, and gasoline—and presto! you have hot water for a shave. And you stand in long lines at mess. And there are sandstorms in which you can't see six feet away, and all there is to eat is bully beef and crackers and as soon as you open the tin the sand blows in. But soon you do not care.

And you dig "slit trenches" to dive into in case of air raid. And you sleep outside on a stretcher and stare up at the moon and star clustered skies and dream and dream of what went on in the States, and many memories come. And you know that there is not much difference in what goes on here and what goes on there (at home or anywhere) but for the romanticism of a big war. For what is essential except that a man be aware of the life that is going on around him? And the greatest illusion begins with *après la guerre;* for there is no *après*, only now, only sitting here writing, talking, doing—NOW.

* * *

On leave in Alexandria! City of cities! A chance to use my smattering of French. City of French, Italians, Egyptians, Greeks, Syrians, Jews, Catholic, Mohammedans, Copts, Greek Orthodox!

A girl in Boston has a sister over here who is a governess. I had dinner at their home—in all its Egyptian luxury—surrounded as it is by a high wall and tropical garden, staffed by towering Egyptian servants (who wear the gown and fez),' furnished with Egyptian handicraft and modern European, its library stocked with French books, and between mouthfuls of golden omelet filled with strawberry jam I talked with Bertha in my best English and worst French.

And then I walk alone down the streets of Alexandria. It is bright moonlight and the pink and white buildings are bathed in the soft whitener, and the air is laden with the heavy fragrance of jasmine, and the tropical trees stand silhouetted against the skies, and the wind is warm and soft. And hundreds of soldiers walk the streets. Where are they going? What are they searching for?

Walking, walking, walking with hundreds of men in soft moonlit streets, walking through the native sections where the Moslems sit out on the sidewalks in their straight-backed chairs and smoke and talk until the wee hours, walking by the taverns that have to close at 10:30, stopping in for ice cream and playing billiards with three Tommies, exchanging stories till 1 a. m., and then walking, walking, dodging the blacked-out cabs and horse-drawn voitures.

The city is ominous; dark natives slink in narrow streets, drunken soldiers stagger about, sailors stand with black-haired women in doorways, an occasional plane drones overhead, and the men walk, walk, walk, looking, searching for something, for someone, for friends, for someone to talk to, for home, for community, for confidence, for something—and they walk and look and look and walk—will they ever find it?

Soon they will be out in the blue again. One said to me: "I've been out there two years now, and I keep forgetting more and more; I go out at night on my vehicle and sit for hours and think. I don't know just what I think about. I just sit there. It is pretty in the evening. I have a wife and two children in Yorkshire. And I forget more every day. Another year out there and I don't know who or what I'll be."

* * *

And now, contrary to the letterhead on Page One, I am in my ambulance in the middle of the blue, and we have a couple of days of waiting before the expected begins.

My ambulance was quite battle-scarred when I was assigned to it, having thirty-two bullet and shrapnel holes in it, and the front wheels were blown off by a mine; fortunately most of the land mines are rather small and only damaged the vehicle. Such stuff sounded dramatic to me once but it is really quite dull.

As a matter of fact, sometimes the farce and unawareness of civilization to the precious little things of life often seem more tragic than war. I wonder what kind of a romantic world will be created in reaction to this war and the political failure of the times. Will it be anything like the reaction to Napoleonic wars? . . .

When I was in Alexandria I stayed at the South African Club and they had a piano there; how strange and smooth the keys felt! I had forgotten so much, but it was a good hour I spent there. Then that night I stopped at a theater that was playing "Fantasia"; it was about half finished, but I got to hear the Beethoven. The planes are so thick overhead now that we can't get any radio programs in our spare moments.

At night sometimes we black out our ambulances and read or play bridge, or just sit around and talk, or walk around the desert. It gets quite cold at night. The guns rumble and shake the ground most of the night, occasional tracer bullets light the air, flares are dropped everywhere, the drone of planes comes and goes in all directions. I suppose it isn't half so colorful and noisy as Broadway but there is an ominous mystery about these nights.

DUNCAN ROWE

The Wide Horizon

How the Officers Get Liquor

By an Officer's Friend

Officers' clubs in Army camps, with obvious support of the High Command, are violating Army Regulations against the sale of hard liquor in Army camps.

This violation is more or less generally known throughout the service, but wider attention was gained recently when Oklahoma, a legally "dry" State, seized a load of whisky en route from St. Louis to an officers' club in Fort Sill.

The seizure coincided with the unsuccessful move of Oklahoma's Senator Josh Lee to get Congress to outlaw sale of liquor in a camp's vicinity, but it should not be confused with any attempt to initiate any new ban on liquor, for sale in officers' clubs has long been prohibited, even if winked at.

* * *

A trustworthy officer, who cannot be quoted, recently related how the evasion works in his camp:

Although sale of beer is legally permitted, regulations prohibit hard-liquor sale in any camp, including the officers' club. But these clubs operate in twilight: they carry on social activities which officers themselves finance and which are not entitled to Government financing.

The Government provides the club building, a standard-sized "barn," similar to an enlisted men's recreation hall. Dues and profits finance furnishings. Custom-of-the-service practically compels officers to belong. The club is staffed usually by privates who are paid as much as sergeants, out of club funds. Custom-of-the-service requires officers to pay extra to enlisted men for any "flunky" service.

Some soldiers prize the officers'-club detail, because of high pay and release from military duties.

Regulations in building are stretched to install a "locker-room," really a "bottle-room." Of bread-box size, each locker costs the member a bit extra each month. He is supposed to bring his own bottle onto the reservation, lock it up, take it out after hours, as at dances, and have the bar provide the set-ups, at a nickel for the glass, ice, and charged water. Officers frequenting the bar often leave their name-inscribed bottles under the bar, within easy reach of the soldier-turned-bartender.

Here the violation flagrantly appears: instead of buying his own bottle outside, the officer finds that his secretary-treasurer has providently anticipated his needs. A liquor salesman needs only to keep in touch with the secretary or steward, who will accept shipments large enough to stock a small hotel. So guilty do some officers feel that they usually exchange winks and say to the secretary or steward: "Do you have that bottle of so-and-so I ordered?" Even though it wasn't so ordered, they try to feel that the brother officer or dutiful soldier has acted as private agent instead of commercial barkeeper.

* * *

None of the hard-liquor stock is found on Government or club books, for they must pass inspection. Such an entry would confess violation, and the Inspector-General's Department notoriously helps the club management steer clear of mistakes.

An inspector one day arrived, approved the books after noting the absence of liquor, asked for a bottle of so-and-so for personal use, good-naturedly paid some 20 cents more than he knew the bottle had cost the office-secretary, and amiably closed the inspection.

The secretary was known to be making as much as $100 a month extra for financing the "liquor-store" personally. His Commanding Officer must have known it, for it's a rare "Old Man" who doesn't know everything that's going on at his post. At best it's a "custom of the service" which has quietly grown up apparently without opposition.

Secretary of War Stimson, in opposing Senator Lee's proposal because it allegedly "would seriously undermine morale," mentioned the "progress being made in our own effective methods of attaining temperance." But is there any "progress" in permitting the undermining of existing regulations, or in perpetuating a system which grants to officers a privilege which is denied to men in the ranks?

Mirror of World Opinion

Where Toothpaste Tubes Go

Sixty old toothpaste tubes provide enough tin to solder all the electrical connections in a fighting plane; 240 will do the same job in a Flying Fortress; 40 pounds of the reclaimed metal are sufficient for the heavy bearings of a tank.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

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